



Government
of Canada

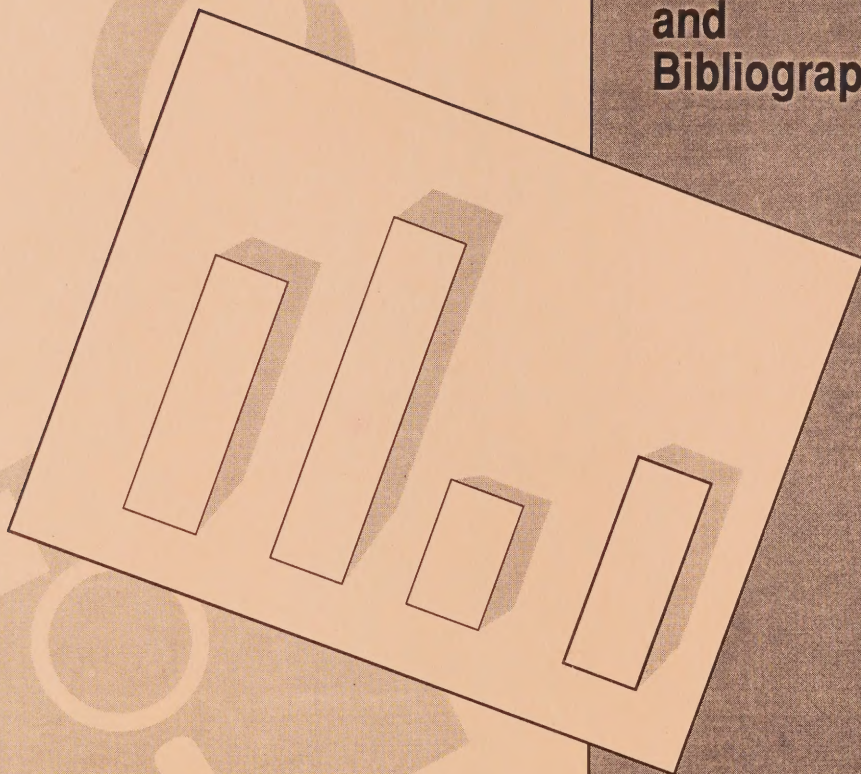
Gouvernement
du Canada

Government
Publication

CA1
SS110
-1993
P22

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN CANADA 1986

Statistics
and
Bibliography



Canada

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN CANADA
1986 Statistics and Bibliography



This publication was developed by the Status of Disabled Persons Secretariat, Department of the Secretary of State, as it was called prior to the restructuring of the Federal Government announced by Kim Campbell on June 25, 1993. Under the restructuring, the programs administered by the Status of Disabled Persons Secretariat become part of the Human Resources and Labour Canada portfolio.

© Supply and Services Canada 1993
Catalogue No. HP80-2/1-1986E
ISBN 0-662-21016-6

ASZ 0971

PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN CANADA

1986 Statistics and Bibliography

This publication is also available in alternative media formats (audio-cassette and diskette).

Cette publication est également disponible en Français et en médias de substitution (cassette audio et diskette).

The publication is the result of a team effort:

Marie Lemieux:	Project supervisor
Kenneth McMillan:	Manipulation of the statistics database, conception of the tables and charts
Rosalind Raddatz:	Research and bibliography
Kathleen Robichaud:	Manipulation of the statistics database, formatting and editing

Status of Disabled Persons Secretariat, 1993

For more information on persons with disabilities in Canada, contact:

THE CANADIAN CLEARINGHOUSE ON DISABILITY ISSUES

Human Resources and Labour Canada

Suite 100, 25 Eddy Street

Hull, Quebec

K1A 0M5

Telephone: (819) 994-7514

1 (800) 665-9017

TTY/TDD: 1 (800) 561-9706

INTRODUCTION


PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN CANADA 1986 Statistics and Bibliography

This publication, "PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES IN CANADA: 1986 Statistics and Bibliography", presents the principal data gathered in the Health and Activity Limitations Survey (HALS) of 1986. It has been developed as a user-friendly reference.

The first section contains data presented in tables and charts accompanied by comments. The material focuses on persons with disabilities aged 15 and over and includes comparisons with the non-disabled population. In considering such variables as education, employment and income, the statistics are drawn primarily from the 15 to 64 age group in order to provide a clearer profile of persons with disabilities as a part of the working age population.

The second section is a bibliography which includes a selection of titles grouped by topic. The bibliography is not exhaustive, but is rather a careful selection of literature intended to supplement information on topics illustrated in the first section.

For a detailed analysis of the data, the reader may refer to the **"Economic Profile of Persons with Disabilities in Canada"** published by the Status of Disabled Persons Secretariat in 1990, or to the Statistics Canada special topic series on the 1986 Health and Activity Limitations Survey.



Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2023 with funding from
University of Toronto

<https://archive.org/details/31761116383035>

Section 1 - 1986 Statistics

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction

SECTION 1 - 1986 Statistics

Chart 1: Rate of disability in each province and territory (Ages 15 to 64)
 Table 1: Rate of disability in each province and territory
 Comment 1: Rate of disability in each province and territory (Ages 15 to 64)

Chart 2: Rate of disability within different age groups
 Table 2: Rate of disability within different age groups
 Comment 2: Rate of disability within different age groups

Chart 3: Distribution by disability type of disabled population (Ages 15 to 64)
 Table 3: Distribution by disability type of disabled population (Ages 15 to 64)
 Comment 3: Distribution by disability type of disabled population (Ages 15 to 64)

Chart 4a: Distribution by disability type of disabled women and of disabled men:
 Ages 15 and over

Chart 4b: Distribution by disability type of disabled women and of disabled men for different
 age groups

Table 4: Distribution by disability type of disabled women and of disabled men for different
 age groups

Comment 4: Distribution by disability type of disabled women and of disabled men for different
 age groups

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chart 5a:	Education levels of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men: Ages 15 and over
Chart 5b:	Education levels of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men for different age groups
Table 5:	Education levels of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men for different age groups
Comment 5:	Education levels of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men
Chart 6:	Education levels of disabled and non-disabled population for each province and territory (Ages 15 and over)
Table 6:	Education levels of disabled and non-disabled population for each province and territory (Ages 15 and over)
Comment 6:	Education levels of disabled and non-disabled population for each province and territory (Ages 15 and over)
Chart 7:	Distribution by education level for the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)
Table 7:	Distribution by education level for the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)
Comment 7:	Distribution by education level for the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chart 8: Labor force status of the disabled and non-disabled population for different education levels (Ages 15 to 64)

Table 8: Labor force status of the disabled and non-disabled population for different education levels (Ages 15 to 64)

Comment 8: Labor force status of the disabled and non-disabled population for different education levels (Ages 15 to 64)

Chart 9: Labor force status of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

Table 9: Labor force status of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

Comment 9: Labor force status of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

Chart 10: Employment rates of disabled men, disabled women, non-disabled men and non-disabled women (Ages 15 to 64)

Table 10: Employment rates of disabled men, disabled women, non-disabled men and non-disabled women (Ages 15 to 64)

Comment 10: Employment rates of disabled men, disabled women, non-disabled men and non-disabled women (Ages 15 to 64)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chart 11:	Weekly hours worked by disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)
Table 11:	Weekly hours worked by disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)
Comment 11:	Weekly hours worked by disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)
Chart 12:	Labor force status of disabled men and disabled women for three age groups
Table 12:	Labor force status of disabled men and disabled women for three age groups
Comment 12:	Labor force status of disabled men and disabled women for three age groups
Chart 13:	Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada, the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)
Table 13:	Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada, the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)
Comment 13:	Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada, the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)
Chart 14:	Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for eight major Canadian cities (Ages 15 to 64)
Table 14:	Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for eight major Canadian cities (Ages 15 to 64)
Comment 14:	Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for eight major Canadian cities (Ages 15 to 64)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chart 15:	Labor force status for the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)
Table 15:	Labor force status for the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)
Comment 15:	Labor force status for the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)
Chart 16a:	Median total income of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 and over)
Chart 16b:	Median employment income of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)
Table 16a:	Median total income of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 and over)
Table 16b:	Median employment income of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 and over)
Comment 16:	Median income of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men
Chart 17:	Employment income in 1985 for disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)
Table 17:	Employment income in 1985 for disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)
Comment 17:	Employment income in 1985 for disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chart 18:	Employment income in 1985 for the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)
Table 18:	Employment income in 1985 for the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)
Comment 18:	Employment income in 1985 for the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)
Chart 19:	Distribution by gender and disability status for different occupations (Ages 15 to 64)
Table 19:	Distribution by gender and disability status for different occupations (Ages 15 to 64)
Comment 19:	Distribution by gender and disability status for different occupations (Ages 15 to 64)
Chart 20a:	Activities for which women with disabilities require some level of assistance (Ages 15 and over)
Chart 20b:	Activities for which men with disabilities require some level of assistance (Ages 15 and over)
Table 20:	Activities for which people with disabilities require some level of assistance (Ages 15 and over)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

SECTION 2 - Bibliography

Education	Section 2 - 1
Employment	Section 2 - 4
Women with disabilities	Section 2 - 9
Housing, Transportation and Access to Services	Section 2 - 13
Income	Section 2 - 16

APPENDICES

Glossary

The Health and Activity Limitations Survey - 1986

Chart 1

Rate of disability in each province and territory (Ages 15 to 64)

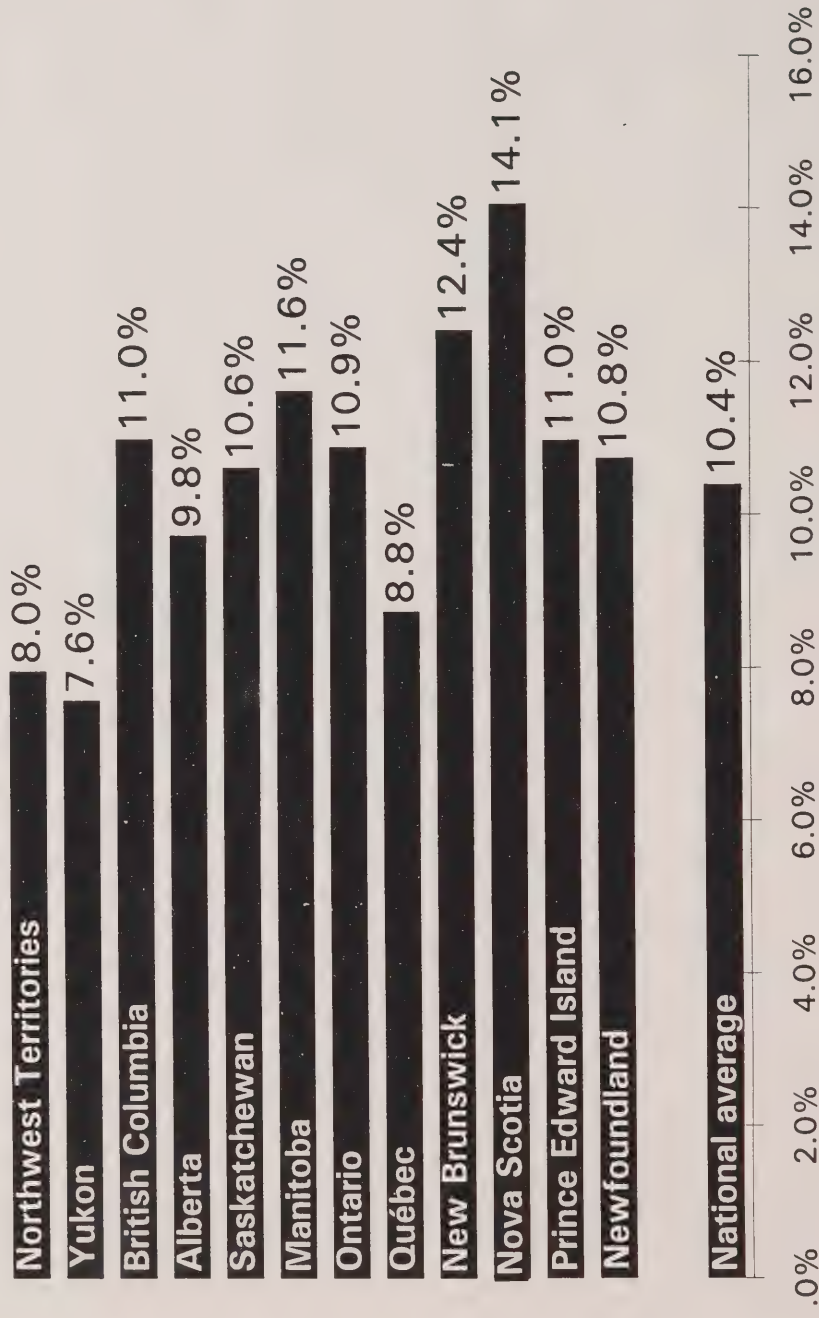


Table 1 (Page 1 of 2)

Rate of disability in each province and territory		AGE GROUP			
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	15 to 64			65 and over	
	Total Population	Disabled Population	Total Population	Disabled Population	Disabled Population
Northwest Territories	32,975	2,636	1,390	919	66.1%
Yukon	16,428	1,249	828	448	54.1%
British Columbia	1,916,458	211,151	323,990	128,050	39.5%
Alberta	1,596,071	155,726	172,664	73,160	42.4%
Saskatchewan	622,264	66,188	118,398	50,526	42.7%
Manitoba	667,834	77,781	122,854	58,336	47.4%
Ontario	6,185,568	674,328	917,459	394,814	43.0%
Québec	4,478,983	392,158	595,176	207,389	34.8%
New Brunswick	464,230	57,717	73,215	35,645	48.7%
Nova Scotia	574,148	80,750	97,406	47,424	48.7%
Prince Edward Island	80,503	8,851	14,859	7,442	50.1%
Newfoundland	363,628	39,105	46,534	22,761	48.9%
National Average	16,999,090	1,767,638	2,484,773	1,026,914	41.3%

Table 1 (Page 2 of 2)

Rate of disability in each province and territory

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	AGE GROUP	
	15 and over	
	Total Population	Disabled Population
Northwest Territories	34,365	3,554
Yukon	17,256	1,697
British Columbia	2,240,448	339,200
Alberta	1,768,735	228,886
Saskatchewan	740,661	116,714
Manitoba	790,688	136,117
Ontario	7,103,027	1,069,142
Québec	5,074,159	599,546
New Brunswick	537,445	93,362
Nova Scotia	671,555	128,174
Prince Edward Island	95,362	16,293
Newfoundland	410,162	61,866
National Average	19,483,863	2,794,552
		14.3%

Comment 1

Rate of disability in each province and territory (Ages 15 to 64)

In 1986, 10.4% of the Canadian population of working age reported at least one type of disability. The rate of disability varies between provinces and territories. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick had the highest rates of disability (14.1 and 12.4% respectively). The Yukon and Northwest Territories recorded the lowest rates of disability within their working age populations.

Chart 2

Rate of disability within different age groups

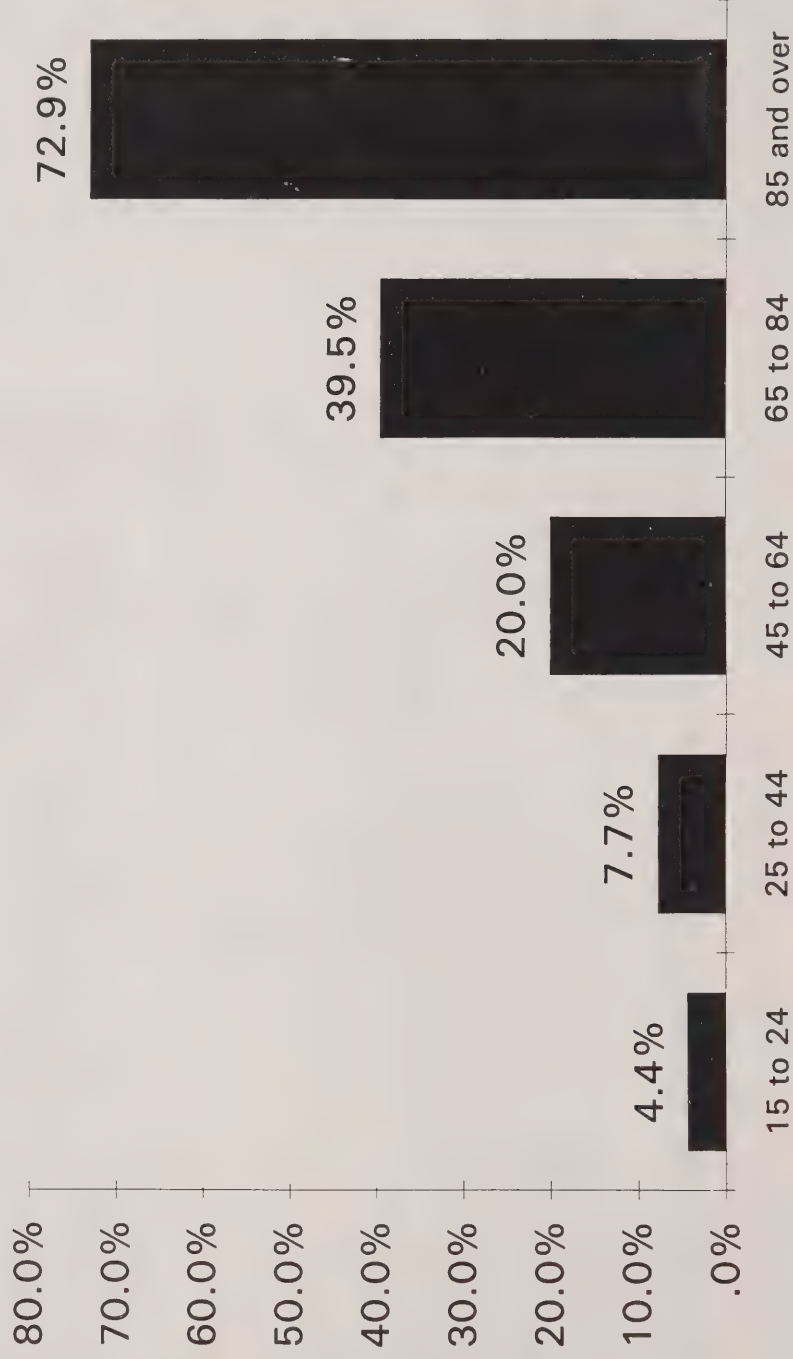


Table 2

Rate of disability within different age groups

AGE GROUP	Total Population	Disabled Population	
15 to 24	4,101,537	181,315	4.4%
25 to 44	8,078,602	623,801	7.7%
45 to 64	4,818,951	962,523	20.0%
65 to 84	2,345,670	925,000	39.5%
85 and over	139,104	101,000	72.9%

Comment 2

In Canada, the chances of being born healthy are very good; it is therefore not surprising that the rate of disability among children is relatively low. The rate of disability increases steadily with age. As people age they are more prone to disease and trauma of all kinds. The longer a person lives, the more likely he or she is to experience some type of disability.

Chart 3

Distribution by disability type of disabled population (Ages 15 to 64)

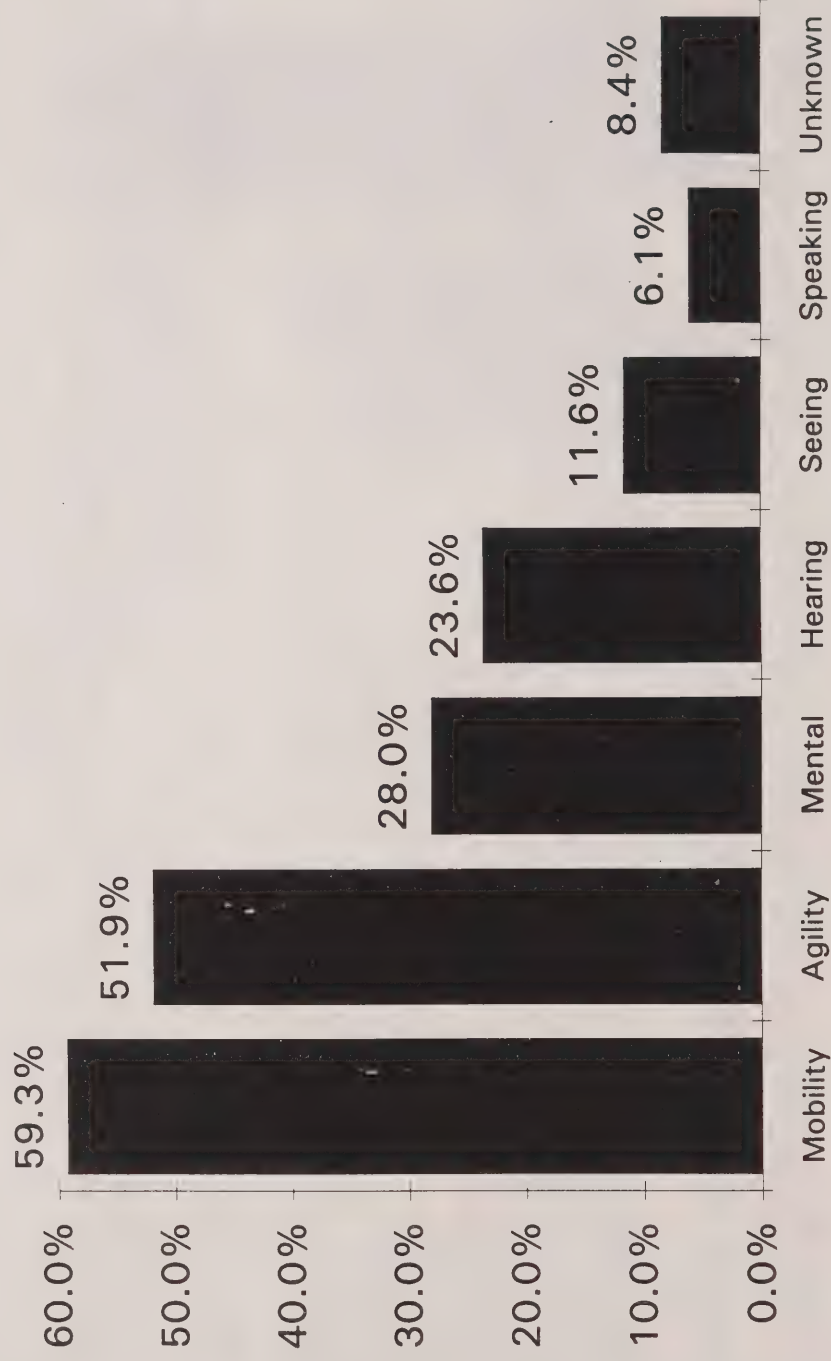


Table 3

Distribution by disability type of disabled population (Ages 15 to 64)

DISABILITY TYPE		
Mobility	148,841	59.3%
Agility	107,198	51.9%
Mental	495,554	28.0%
Hearing	204,371	23.6%
Seeing	417,224	11.6%
Speaking	916,853	6.1%
Unknown	1,047,437	8.4%
Total disabled	1,767,638	100.0%

Comment 3

The distribution of disability types totals more than 100% because people often have more than one type of disability. The most common disability types are those relating to mobility and agility; speaking disabilities are less common. Some types of disabilities occur more frequently in pairs than others: for example, mobility and agility, or mental (psychiatric disability, learning disability, mental disability) and speaking disabilities. Hearing is the disability type found most often alone. These observations are not necessarily the rule.

Table 4 (Page 3 of 3)

Distribution by disability type of disabled women and of disabled men for different age groups					
AGE GROUP	DISABILITY TYPE	WOMEN		MEN	
Ages 65 and over	Mobility	480,891	81.6%	272,034	62.2%
	Agility	382,887	65.0%	238,671	54.5%
	Mental	155,124	26.3%	111,731	25.5%
	Hearing	210,287	35.7%	233,332	53.3%
	Seeing	162,953	27.7%	78,562	18.0%
	Speaking	23,696	4.0%	30,031	6.9%
	Unknown	12,214	2.1%	13,251	3.0%
	Total disabled	589,297	100.0%	437,617	100.0%

Comment 4

When comparing the frequency of disability types among disabled persons aged 15 and over, disabilities related to mobility and agility are the two most common disabilities for both men and women.

Chart 5a

Education levels of disabled women, disabled men non-disabled women and non-disabled men

Ages 15 and over

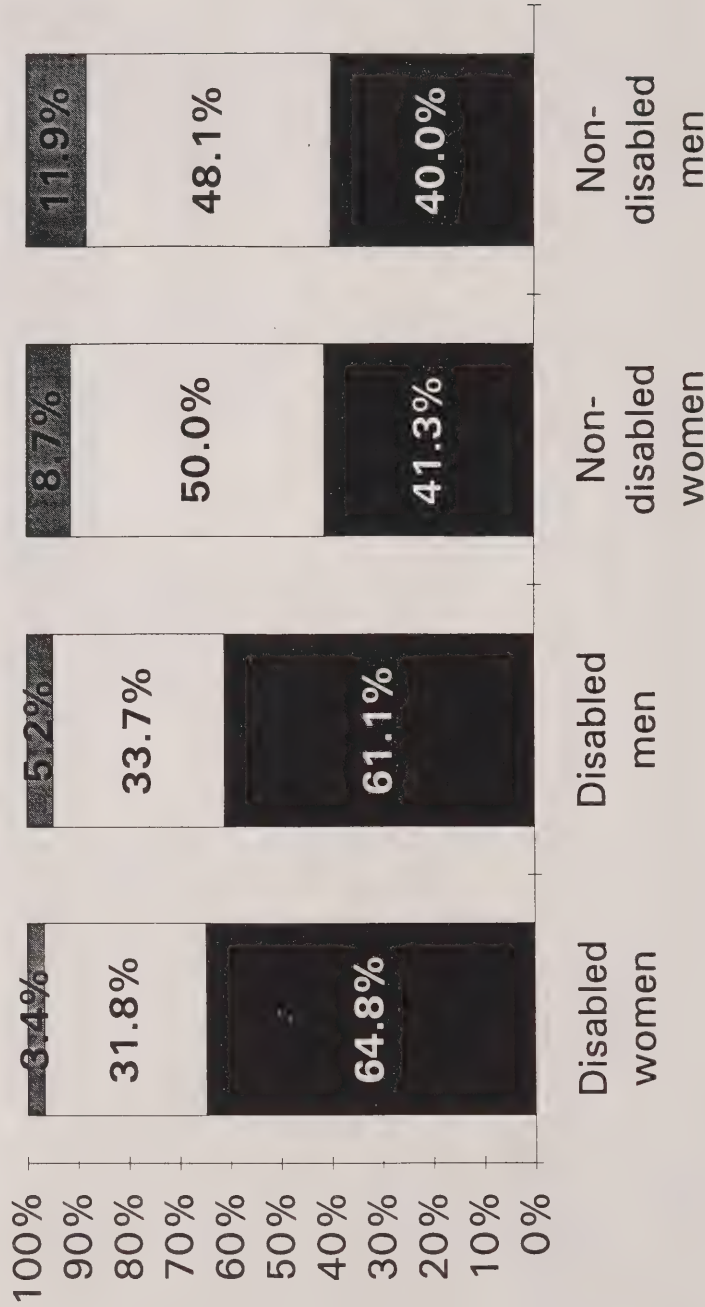


Chart 5b

Education levels of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men for different age groups

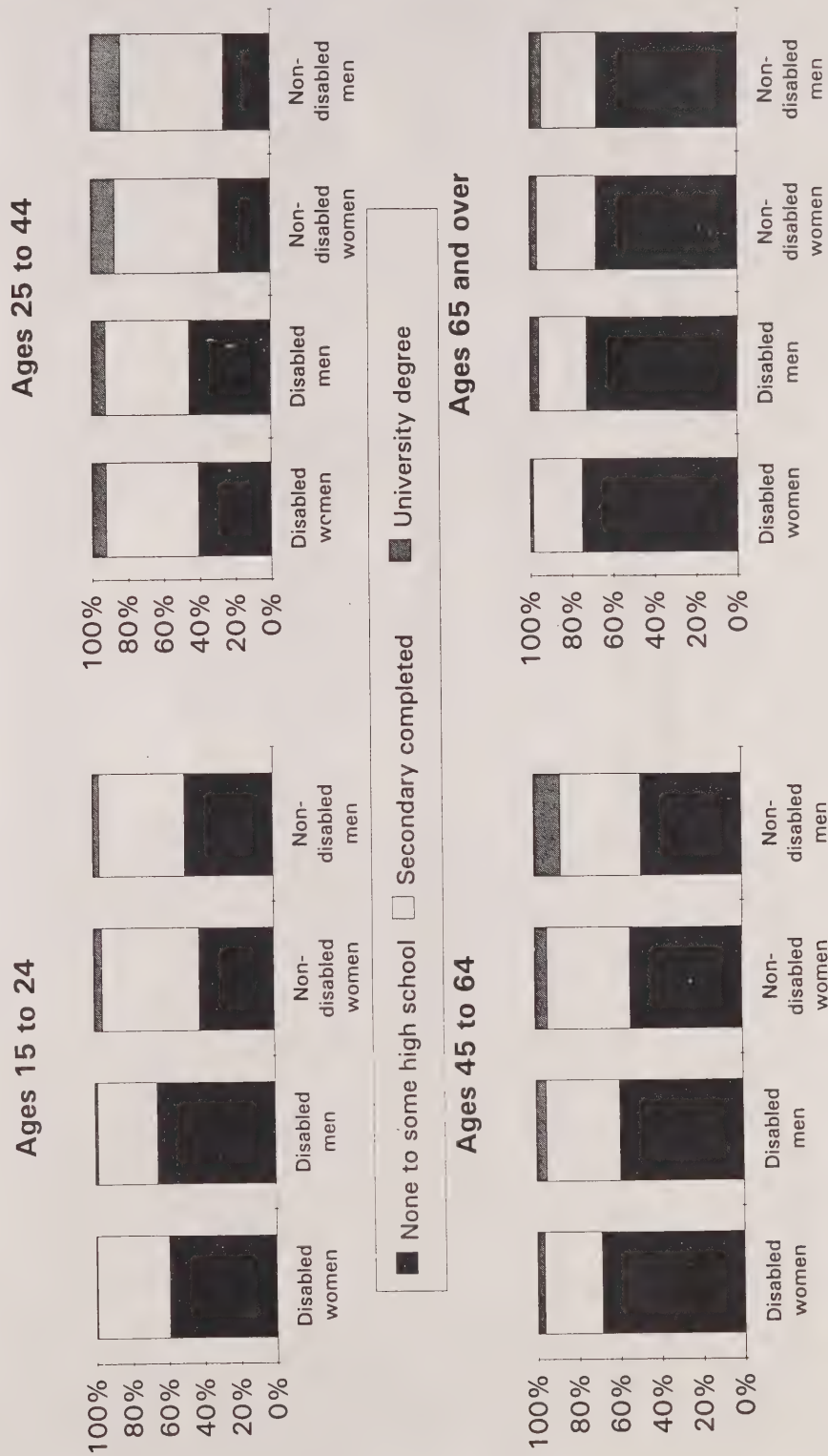


Table 5 (Page 1 of 3)

Education levels of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men for different age groups					
AGE GROUP	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	DISABLED WOMEN		DISABLED MEN	
Ages 15 and over	None to some high school	950,815	64.8%	810,398	61.1%
	Secondary completed	467,123	31.8%	447,053	33.7%
	University degree	50,308	3.4%	68,855	5.2%
	TOTAL	1,468,246	100.0%	1,326,306	100.0%
	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED WOMEN		NON-DISABLED MEN	
	None to some high school	3,509,988	41.3%	3,281,915	40.0%
	Secondary completed	4,242,776	50.0%	3,946,415	48.1%
	University degree	736,327	8.7%	971,890	11.9%
	TOTAL	8,489,091	100.0%	8,200,220	100.0%
	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	DISABLED WOMEN		DISABLED MEN	
Ages 15 to 24	None to some high school	52,138	59.5%	61,540	65.7%
	Secondary completed	34,958	39.9%	30,650	32.7%
	University degree	531	0.6%	1,497	1.6%
	TOTAL	87,628	100.0%	93,687	100.0%
	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED WOMEN		NON-DISABLED MEN	
	None to some high school	809,247	41.6%	967,339	49.0%
	Secondary completed	1,043,398	53.6%	934,355	47.3%
	University degree	92,281	4.7%	73,603	3.7%
	TOTAL	1,944,925	100.0%	1,975,297	100.0%

Table 5 (Page 2 of 3)

Education levels of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men for different age groups

AGE GROUP	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	DISABLED WOMEN	DISABLED MEN
Ages 25 to 44	None to some high school	125,388	143,710
	Secondary completed	159,422	146,137
	University degree	24,497	24,647
	TOTAL	309,307	314,494
	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED WOMEN	NON-DISABLED MEN
	None to some high school	1,075,430	966,030
	Secondary completed	2,178,643	2,119,704
Ages 45 to 64	University degree	495,509	619,485
	TOTAL	3,749,582	3,705,219
	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	DISABLED WOMEN	DISABLED MEN
	None to some high school	331,975	286,426
	Secondary completed	133,879	170,378
	University degree	16,161	23,704
	TOTAL	482,015	480,508
	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED WOMEN	NON-DISABLED MEN
	None to some high school	1,063,791	917,662
	Secondary completed	788,591	725,498
	University degree	118,745	242,142
	TOTAL	1,971,126	1,885,302

Table 5 (Page 3 of 3)

Education levels of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men for different age groups					
AGE GROUP	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	DISABLED WOMEN		DISABLED MEN	
Ages 65 and over	None to some high school	441,314	74.9%	318,721	72.8%
	Secondary completed	138,864	23.6%	99,889	22.8%
	University degree	9,119	1.5%	19,007	4.3%
	TOTAL	589,297	100.0%	437,617	100.0%
	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED WOMEN		NON-DISABLED MEN	
	None to some high school	561,520	68.2%	430,883	67.9%
	Secondary completed	232,145	28.2%	166,859	26.3%
	University degree	29,793	3.6%	36,659	5.8%
	TOTAL	823,458	100.0%	634,402	100.0%

Comment 5

Education levels of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men

The education level of men and women aged 15 and over, when they are looked at as a group, is relatively similar. More notable differences between the two groups show up between the disabled and non-disabled members of the population. Scarcely more than 30% of people with disabilities complete secondary schooling, as compared to 50% of non-disabled people. In all age groups, non-disabled people in general attain a higher level of education than disabled people. Only half as many people with disabilities attend university as those who do not have a disability. In breaking down the population by age group, it can be discerned that people between the ages of 15 and 24 have a higher level of education than their older counterparts. It may also be noted that within the groups aged 15 to 24 and 25 to 44 years, disabled women tend to have a slightly higher level of education than disabled men.

Chart 6 (Page 1 of 2)

Education levels of disabled and of non-disabled population for each province and territory (Ages 15 and over)

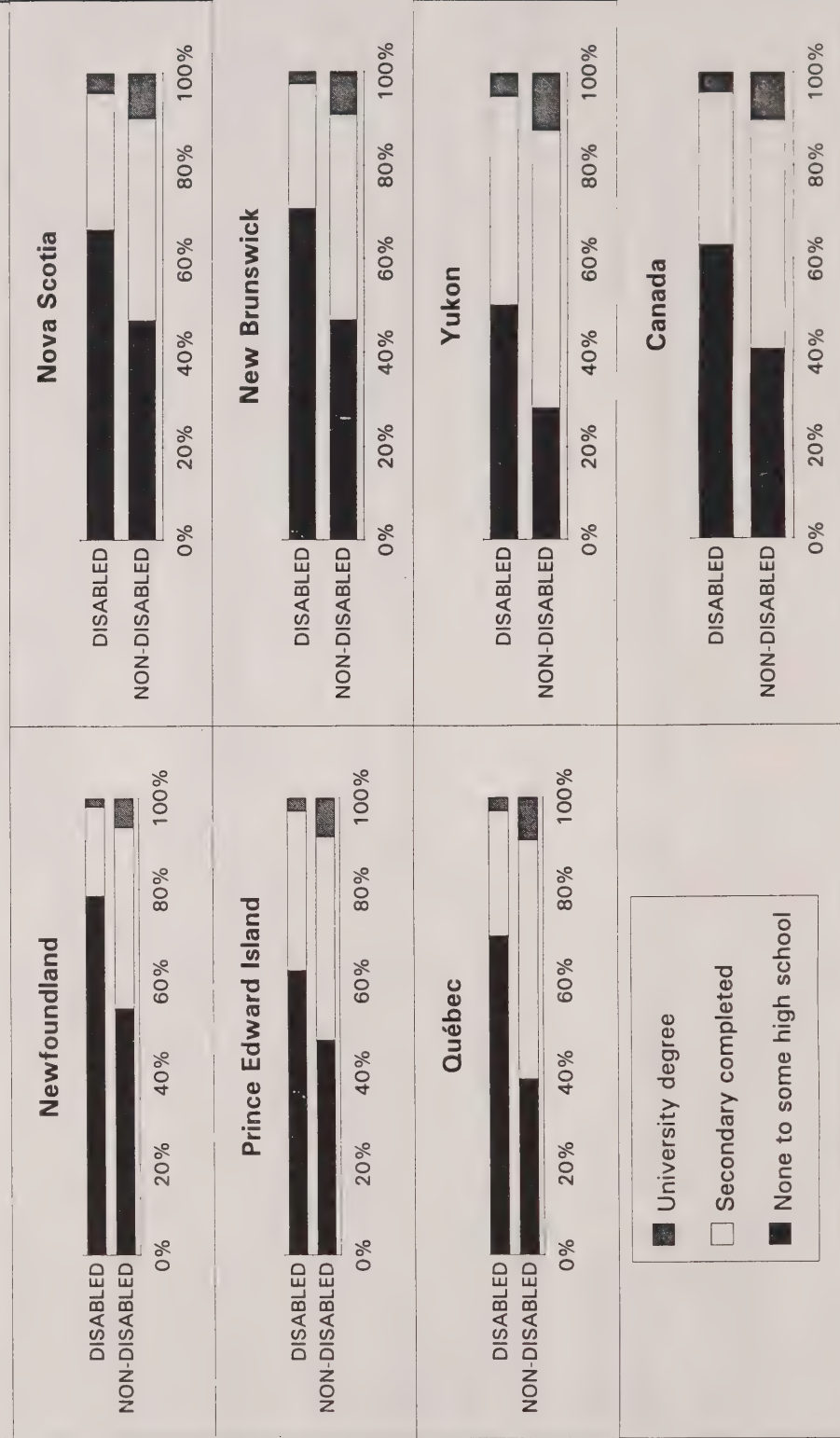


Chart 6 (Page 2 of 2)

Education levels of disabled and of non-disabled population for each province and territory (Ages 15 and over)

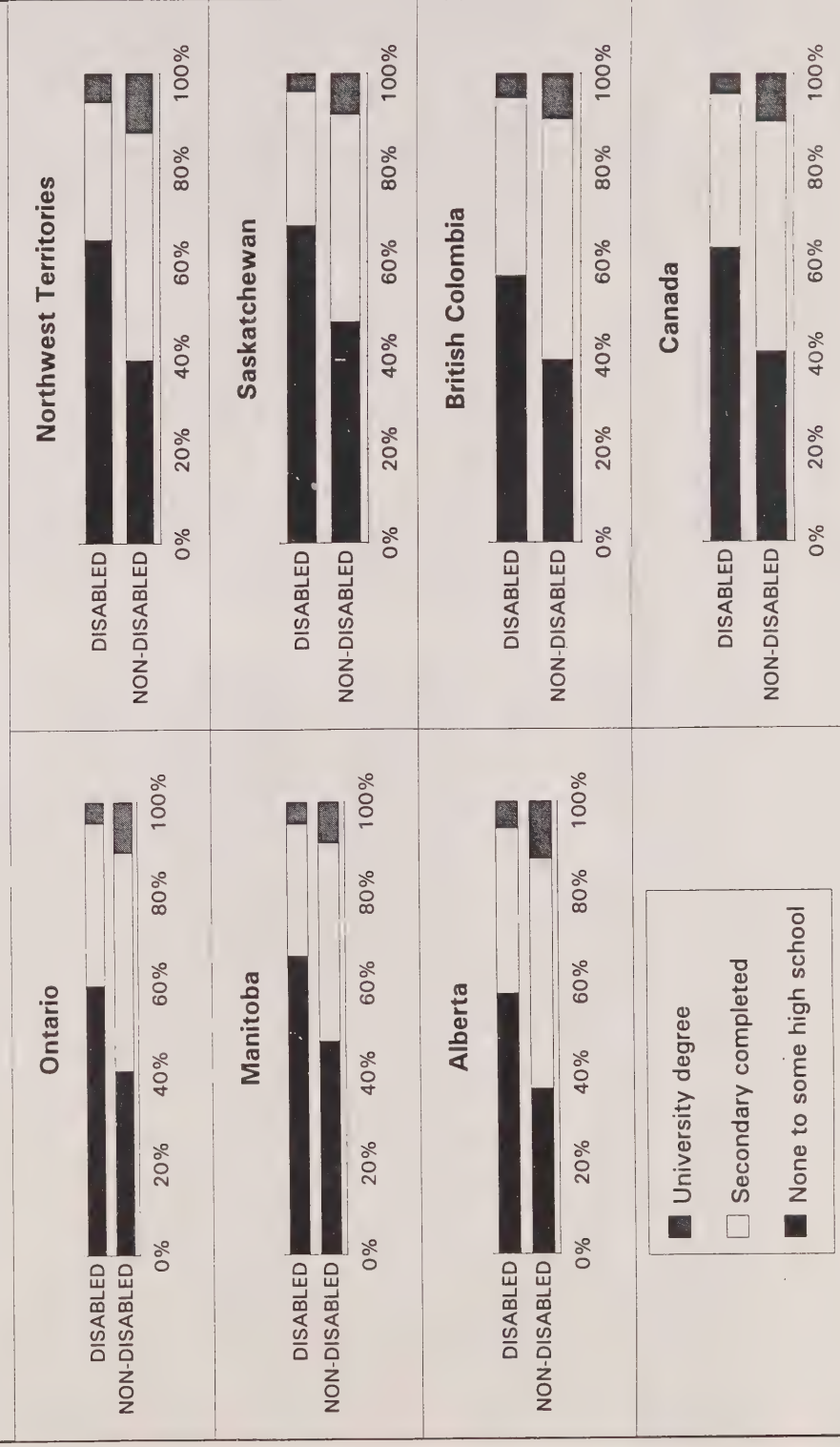


Table 6 (Page 1 of 4)

Education levels of disabled and of non-disabled population for each province and territory (Ages 15 and over)

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED		DISABLED	
Newfoundland	None to some high school	188,211	54.0%	48,578	78.5%
	Secondary completed	137,666	39.5%	12,094	19.5%
	University degree	22,419	6.4%	1,194	1.9%
	TOTAL	348,296	100.0%	61,866	100.0%
Prince Edward Island	None to some high school	37,295	47.2%	10,153	62.3%
	Secondary completed	34,970	44.2%	5,665	34.8%
	University degree	6,803	8.6%	475	2.9%
	TOTAL	79,068	100.0%	16,293	100.0%
Nova Scotia	None to some high school	255,223	47.0%	85,143	66.4%
	Secondary completed	235,794	43.4%	37,611	29.3%
	University degree	52,363	9.6%	5,420	4.2%
	TOTAL	543,380	100.0%	128,174	100.0%
New Brunswick	None to some high school	208,140	46.9%	66,148	70.9%
	Secondary completed	195,495	44.0%	24,828	26.6%
	University degree	40,448	9.1%	2,386	2.6%
	TOTAL	444,083	100.0%	93,362	100.0%

Table 6 (Page 2 of 4)

Education levels of disabled and of non-disabled population for each province and territory (Ages 15 and over)					
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED		DISABLED	
Québec	None to some high school	1,728,129	38.6%	418,102	69.7%
	Secondary completed	2,326,762	52.0%	163,695	27.3%
	University degree	419,722	9.4%	17,749	3.0%
	TOTAL	4,474,613	100.0%	599,546	100.0%
Ontario	None to some high school	2,451,113	40.6%	635,708	59.5%
	Secondary completed	2,911,167	48.2%	383,762	35.9%
	University degree	671,605	11.1%	49,672	4.6%
	TOTAL	6,033,885	100.0%	1,069,142	100.0%
Manitoba	None to some high school	308,324	47.1%	89,832	66.0%
	Secondary completed	287,200	43.9%	39,791	29.2%
	University degree	59,047	9.0%	6,494	4.8%
	TOTAL	654,571	100.0%	136,117	100.0%
Saskatchewan	None to some high school	295,031	47.3%	79,099	67.8%
	Secondary completed	275,568	44.2%	33,137	28.4%
	University degree	53,348	8.6%	4,478	3.8%
	TOTAL	623,947	100.0%	116,714	100.0%

Table 6 (Page 3 of 4)

Education levels of disabled and of non-disabled population for each province and territory (Ages 15 and over)

PROVINCE/TERRITORY	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED		DISABLED	
Alberta	None to some high school	561,087	36.4%	131,641	57.5%
	Secondary completed	784,538	50.9%	83,709	36.6%
	University degree	194,225	12.6%	13,536	5.9%
	TOTAL	1,539,850	100.0%	228,886	100.0%
British Columbia	None to some high school	742,890	39.1%	193,653	57.1%
	Secondary completed	975,879	51.3%	128,085	37.8%
	University degree	182,479	9.6%	17,462	5.1%
	TOTAL	1,901,248	100.0%	339,200	100.0%
Yukon	None to some high school	4,410	28.3%	851	50.2%
	Secondary completed	9,232	59.3%	761	44.8%
	University degree	1,916	12.3%	85	5.0%
	TOTAL	15,558	100.0%	1,697	100.0%
Northwest Territories	None to some high school	12,048	39.1%	2,303	64.8%
	Secondary completed	14,921	48.4%	1,039	29.2%
	University degree	3,843	12.5%	213	6.0%
	TOTAL	30,812	100.0%	3,555	100.0%

Table 6 (Page 4 of 4)

Education levels of disabled and of non-disabled population for each province and territory (Ages 15 and over)					
PROVINCE/TERRITORY	LEVEL OF EDUCATION	NON-DISABLED		DISABLED	
Canada	None to some high school	6,791,903	40.7%	1,761,213	63.0%
	Secondary completed	8,189,191	49.1%	914,176	32.7%
	University degree	1,708,217	10.2%	119,163	4.3%
	TOTAL	16,689,311	100.0%	2,794,552	100.0%

Comment 6

For the population aged 15 and over, the level of education varies between regions. The lowest education levels for persons with disabilities are found in Newfoundland, followed by New Brunswick and Saskatchewan. Persons with disabilities with the highest levels of education are found, first, in the Yukon and then in Alberta and British Columbia.

Chart 7

Distribution by education level for the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)

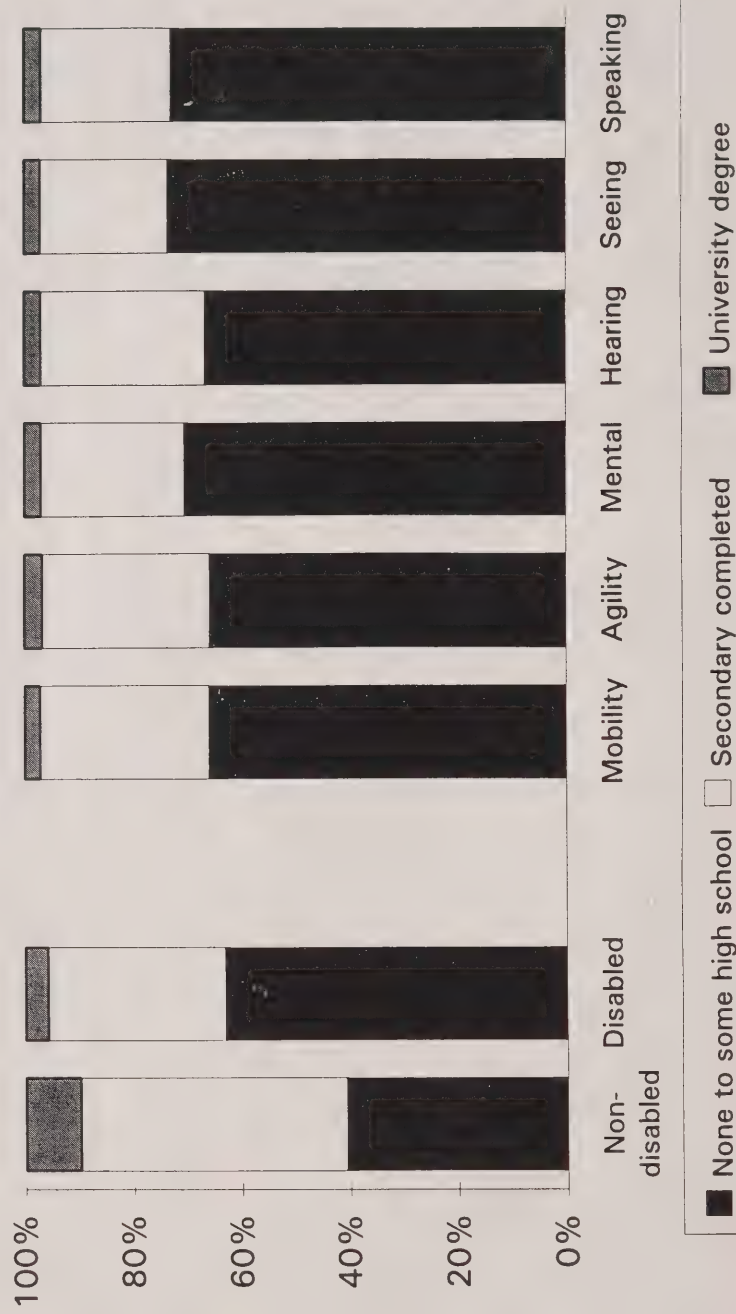


Table 7

Distribution by education level for the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)

DISABILITY TYPE	EDUCATION LEVEL			
	None to some high school	Secondary completed	University degree	Total
Non-disabled	6,791,903	8,189,191	1,708,217	16,689,311
Disabled	1,761,213	914,176	119,163	2,794,552
Mobility	1,187,376	560,458	52,927	1,800,762
Agility	1,013,015	473,969	51,428	1,538,412
Mental	537,071	201,446	23,891	762,409
Hearing	573,402	260,534	26,908	860,843
Seeing	327,647	104,811	13,427	445,885
Speaking	117,289	38,474	5,163	160,926
Unknown	83,127	71,550	19,629	174,306

Comment 7

Among persons of working age, those who have disabilities relating to mobility and agility have higher education levels than those with seeing or speaking disabilities.

Chart 8

Labor force status of the disabled and non-disabled population for different education levels (Ages 15 to 64)

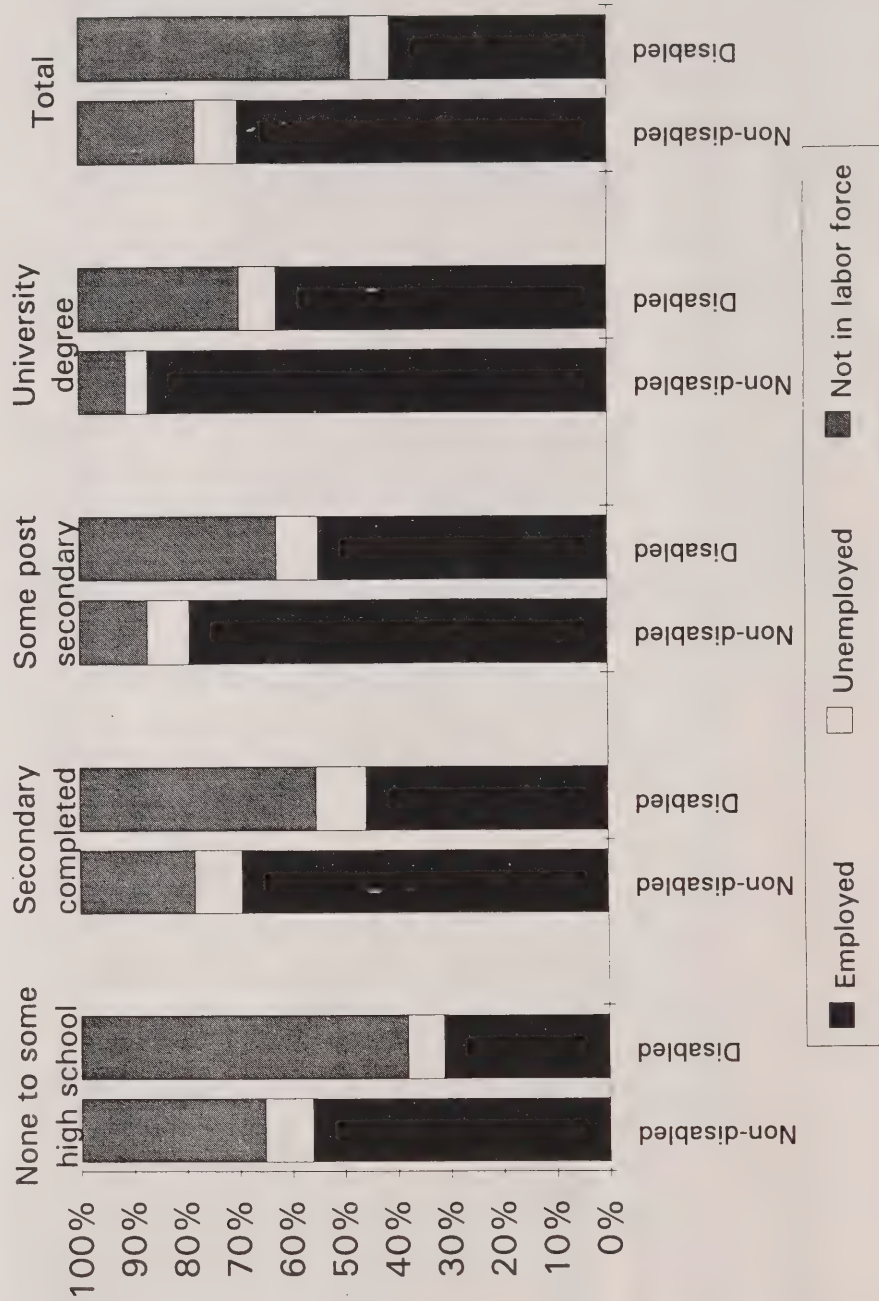


Table 8

**Labor force status of the disabled and non-disabled population
for different education levels (Ages 15 to 64)**

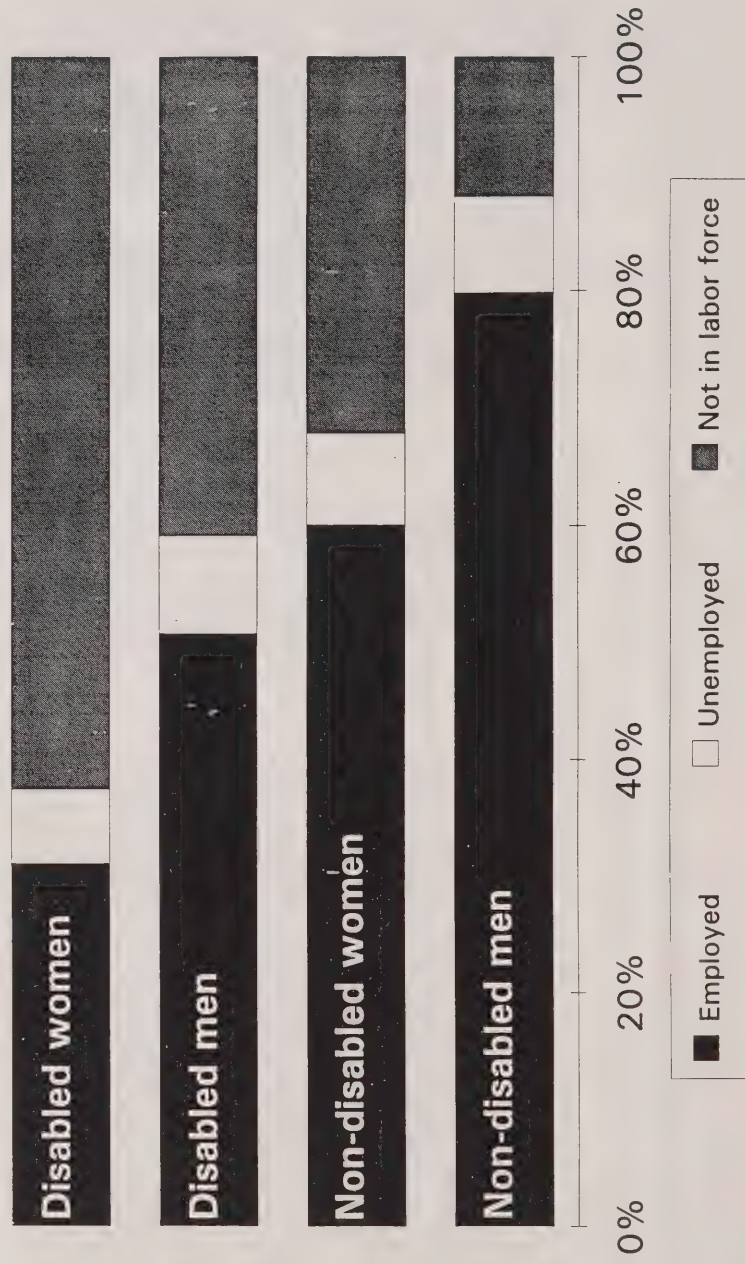
EDUCATION LEVEL	LABOR FORCE STATUS						
		Employed		Unemployed		Not in labor force	
None to some high school	Non-disabled	3,257,253	56.2%	520,813	9.0%	2,021,433	34.9%
	Disabled	307,425	30.7%	67,115	6.7%	609,982	60.9%
Secondary completed	Non-disabled	1,482,813	69.3%	190,385	8.9%	465,915	21.8%
	Disabled	72,731	43.8%	14,990	9.0%	71,210	42.9%
Some post secondary	Non-disabled	4,472,918	79.2%	448,095	7.9%	730,062	12.9%
	Disabled	274,744	53.9%	39,922	7.8%	187,227	36.8%
University degree	Non-disabled	1,427,780	87.0%	67,679	4.1%	146,305	8.9%
	Disabled	56,673	62.3%	6,379	7.0%	27,566	30.3%
Total	Non-disabled	10,640,763	69.9%	1,226,972	8.1%	3,363,716	22.1%
	Disabled	711,572	40.3%	128,406	7.3%	895,985	50.7%

Comment 8

In comparing education levels of the working age population, the higher the level of education, the more likely it is that an individual will be employed. This is equally true for disabled and non-disabled individuals. However, given the same level of education persons with disabilities consistently have a lower rate of employment than non-disabled people of working age.

Chart 9

Labor force status of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)



Labor force status of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

LABOR FORCE STATUS	DISABLED WOMEN		DISABLED MEN		NON-DISABLED WOMEN		NON-DISABLED MEN	
Employed	269,543	31.2%	442,030	50.8%	4,599,808	60.0%	6,040,955	79.8%
Unemployed	55,283	6.4%	73,123	8.4%	602,256	7.9%	624,716	8.3%
Not in labor force	540,320	62.5%	355,664	40.8%	2,463,569	32.1%	900,147	11.9%
TOTAL	865,146	100.0%	870,816	100.0%	7,665,633	100.0%	7 565,818	100.0%

Comment 9

In determining labor force status, persons of working age are broken down into three categories: first, those who are employed; second, those who are unemployed, i.e. people who do not have a job but are seeking employment; and finally those who are not in the labor force, i.e. people who are neither employed nor looking for work. In further breaking down the working age population by gender and disability status, the employment rates of non-disabled men, non-disabled women, disabled men and disabled women, form a sort of stairway. Non-disabled men, of whom 79.8% are employed, are on the longest step. Disabled women, of whom only 31.2% are employed, are on the shortest. Just under 12% of non-disabled men are not in the labor force. People who are not in the labor force are those considered 'unfit' for work, those who have chosen not to work and people resigned to unemployment, having become discouraged by consistently fruitless attempts to find a job.

Chart 10

Employment rates for disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

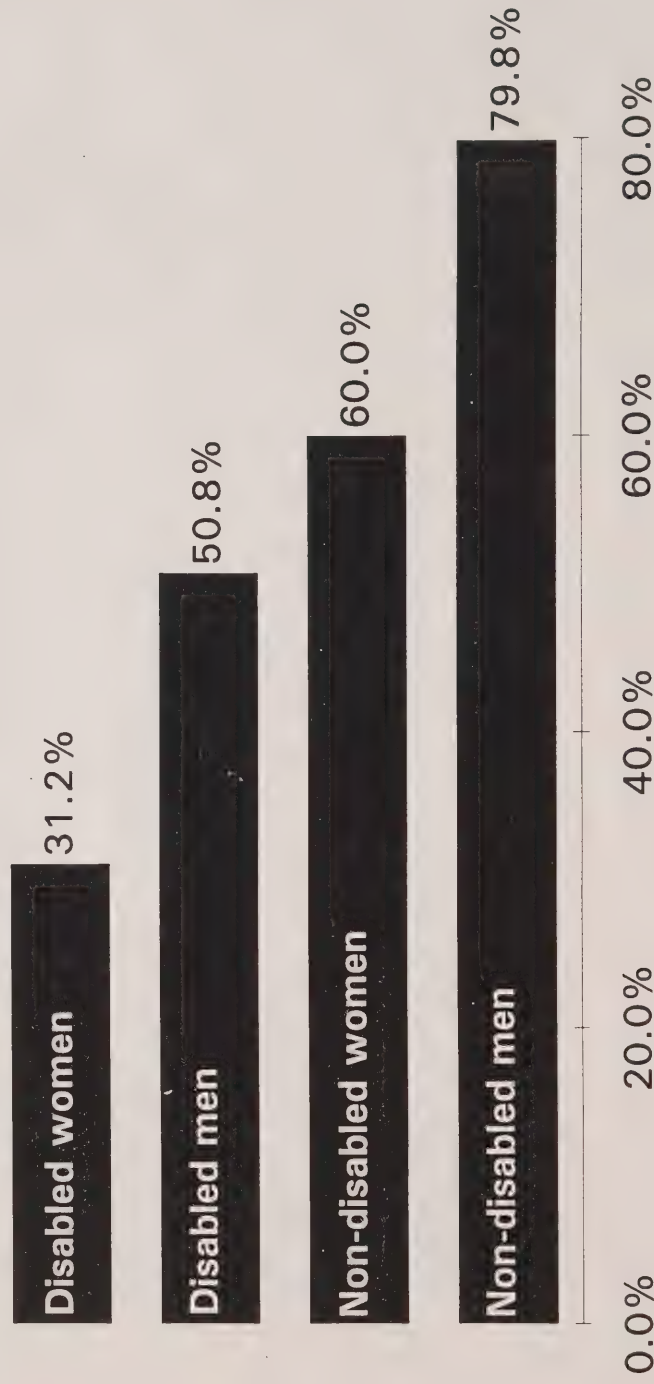


Table 10

Employment rates for disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

DISABLED WOMEN		DISABLED MEN		NON-DISABLED WOMEN		NON-DISABLED MEN	
269,543	31.2%	442,030	50.8%	4,599,808	60.0%	6,040,955	79.8%

Comment 10

Looking only at people of working age with jobs, gender and disability status are key factors influencing the probability of employment.

Chart 11

Weekly hours worked by disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

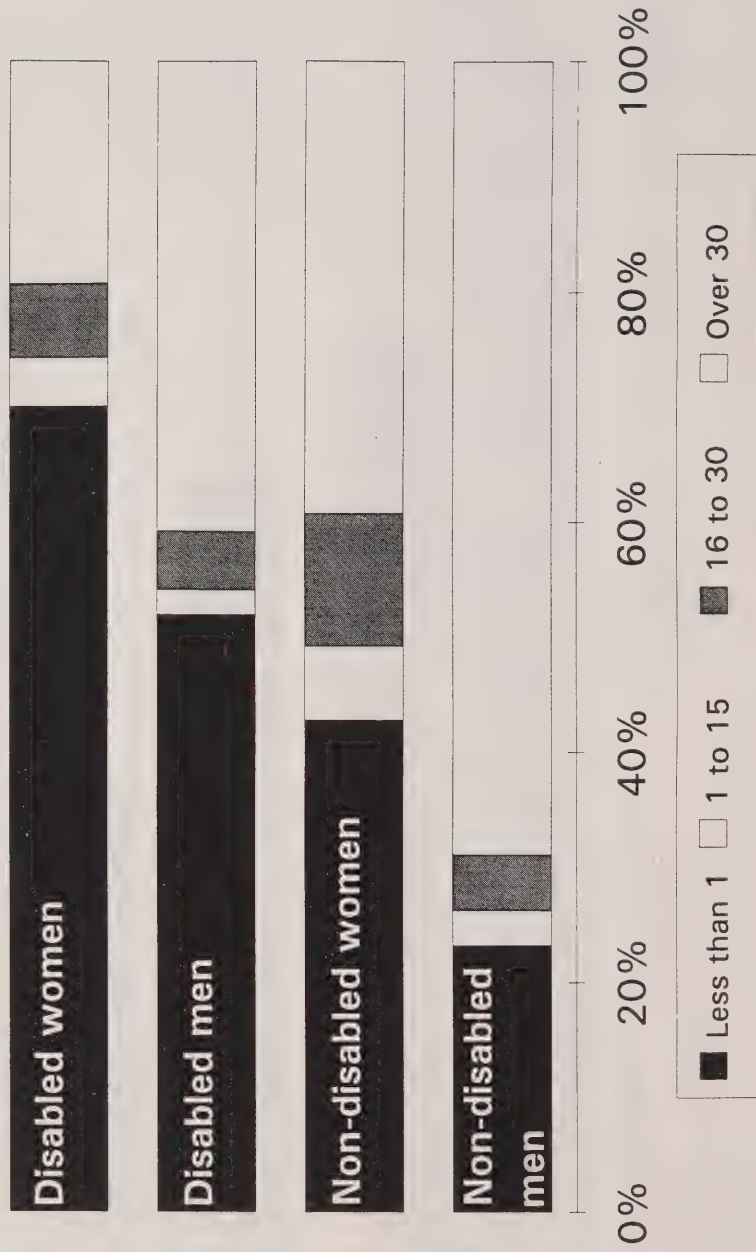


Table 11

Weekly hours worked by disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

WEEKLY HOURS WORKED	DISABLED WOMEN		DISABLED MEN		NON-DISABLED WOMEN		NON-DISABLED MEN	
Less than 1	615,831	70.1%	461,857	52.0%	3,280,613	42.8%	1,757,791	23.2%
1 to 5	37,107	4.2%	19,106	2.2%	491,836	6.4%	229,622	3.0%
16 to 30	56,671	6.4%	45,051	5.1%	886,870	11.6%	365,848	4.8%
Over 30	169,341	19.3%	362,675	40.8%	3,006,315	39.2%	5,212,557	68.9%
TOTAL	878,949	100.0%	888,689	100.0%	7,665,633	100.0%	7,565,818	100.0%

Comment 11

The real picture of employment levels is clarified in taking a closer look at the number of hours worked by the working age population as a whole. For the purpose of this table, those who work more than 30 hours per week are considered to be employed in full-time capacity. Those who work less than 30 hours per week are considered part-time employees. The category 'less than 1 hour per week' includes people who are unemployed and those who are not in the labor force. It can be noted that women, with and without disabilities, are less concentrated in full-time positions than men, with and without disabilities.

Chart 12

Labor force status of disabled women and of disabled men, for three age groups

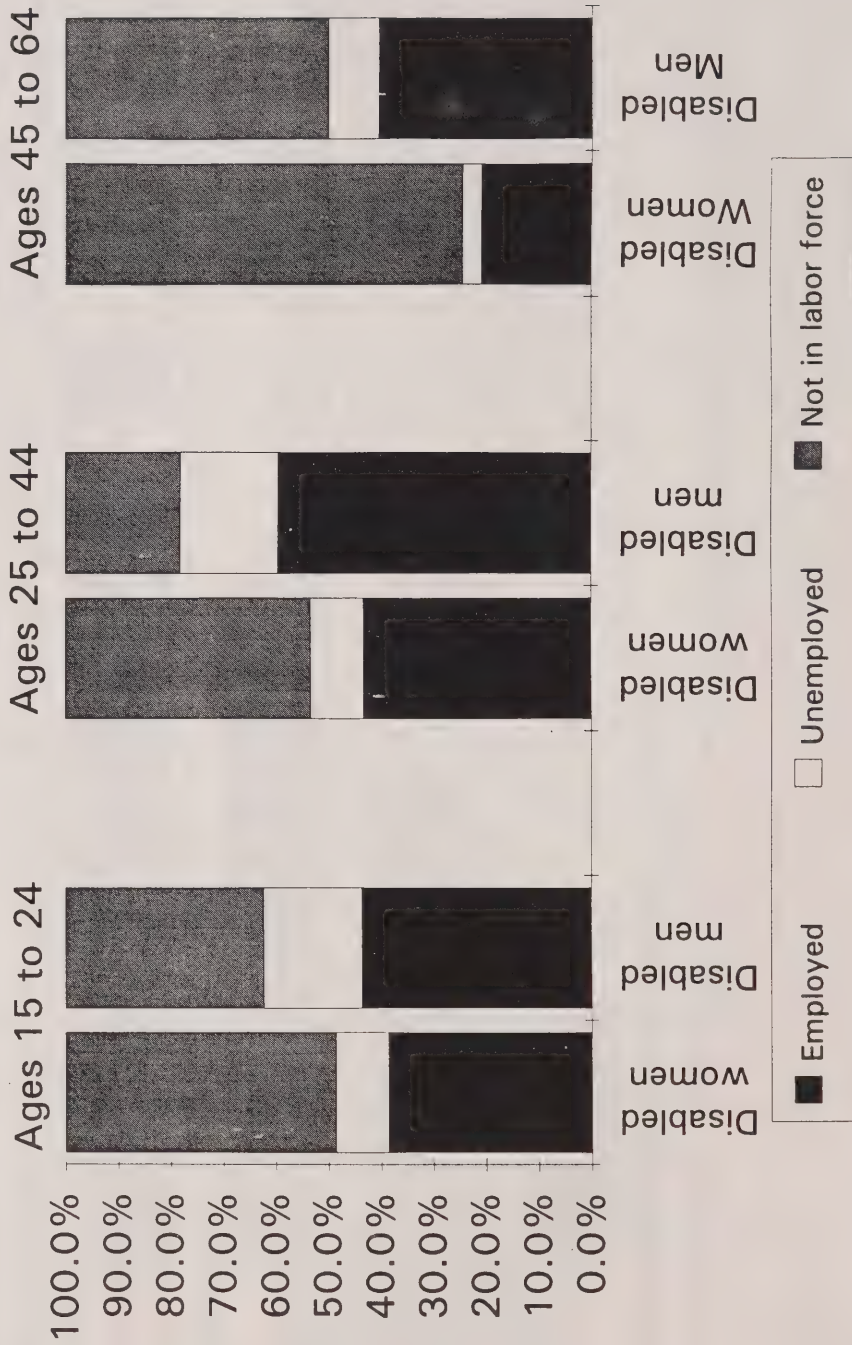


Table 12

Labor force status of disabled women and of disabled men, for three age groups					
AGE GROUP	LABOR FORCE STATUS	DISABLED WOMEN		DISABLED MEN	
Ages 15 to 24	Employed	33,379	38.6%	43,514	43.6%
	Unemployed	8,639	10.0%	18,671	18.7%
	Not in labor force	44,500	51.4%	37,657	37.7%
	TOTAL	86,518	100.0%	99,841	100.0%
Ages 25 to 44	Employed	128,162	43.2%	201,261	59.5%
	Unemployed	29,827	10.1%	62,849	18.6%
	Not in labor force	138,573	46.7%	74,202	21.9%
	TOTAL	296,561	100.0%	338,312	100.0%
Ages 45 to 64	Employed	98,002	20.8%	197,256	40.4%
	Unemployed	16,818	3.6%	46,886	9.6%
	Not in labor force	357,247	75.7%	243,805	50.0%
	TOTAL	472,067	100.0%	487,947	100.0%

Comment 12

Labor force status of disabled women and of disabled men, for three age groups

The largest percentage of men and women with disabilities who are in the labor force are in the 25 to 44 age group. A significant proportion of people between the ages of 15 and 24 are completing their education or are undergoing skills development and have not yet joined the labor force. Persons aged 46 to 64 had less access to the education system in their youth than do younger people today, as they grew up before the movement toward the integration of persons with disabilities began. These two factors contribute to the higher percentage of persons with disabilities in the 15 to 24 and 46 to 64 age groups who are not in the labor force.

Chart 13 (Page 1 of 4)

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada, the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)

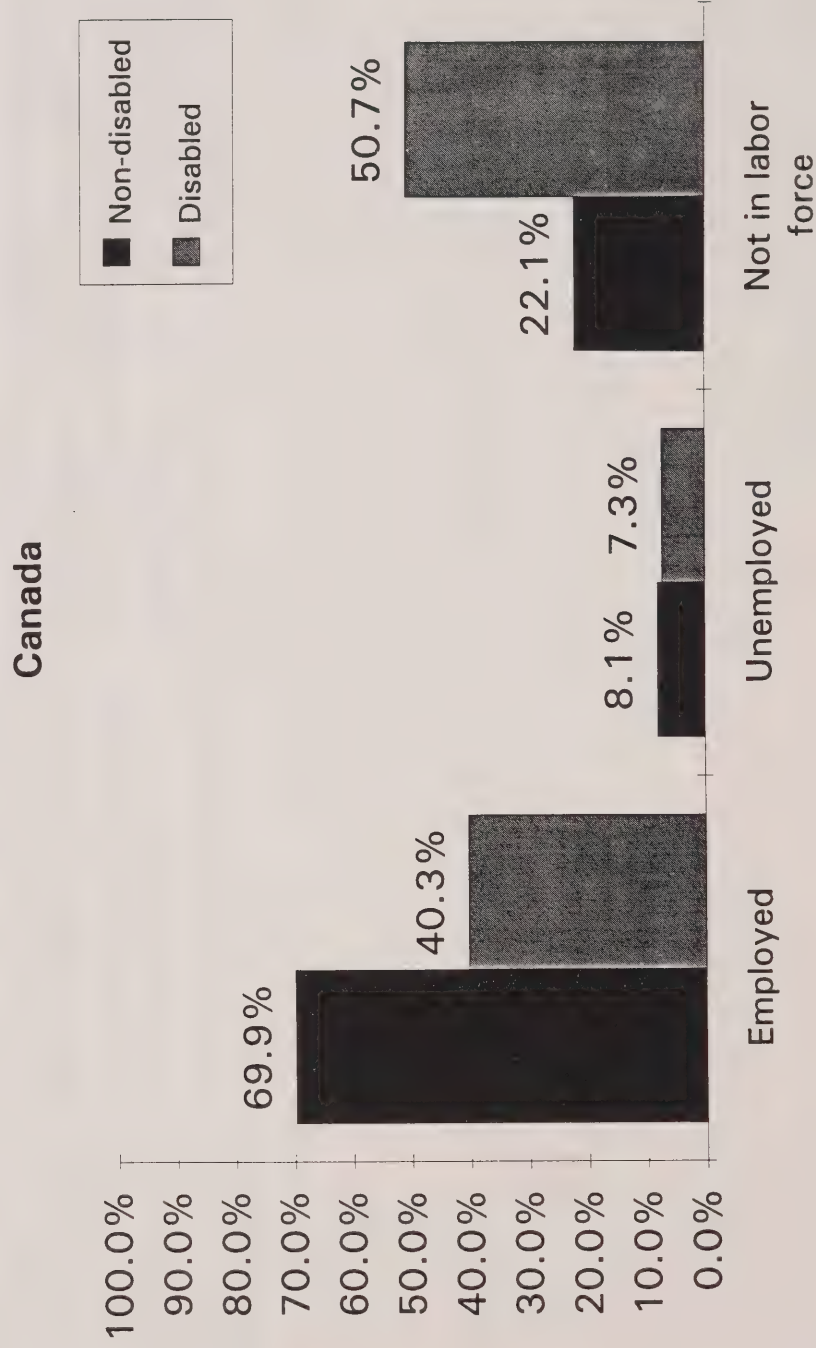
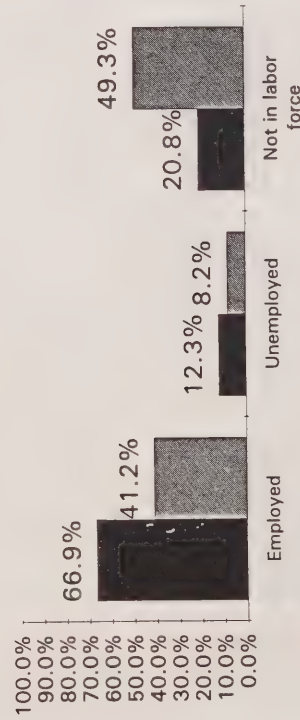


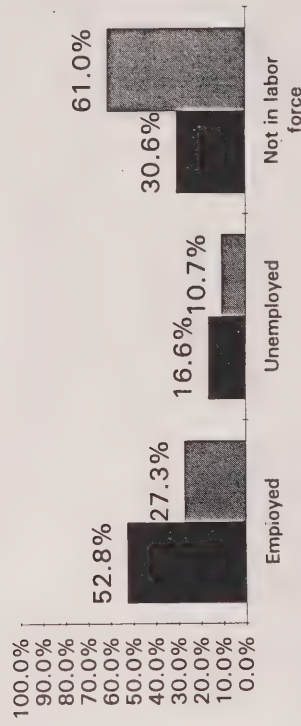
Chart 13 (Page 2 of 4)

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada, the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)

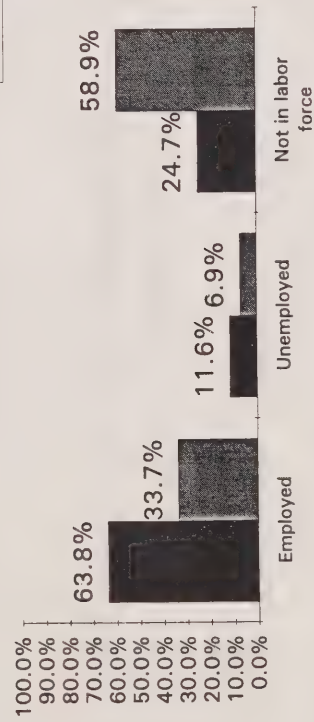
Prince Edward Island



Newfoundland



New Brunswick



Nova Scotia

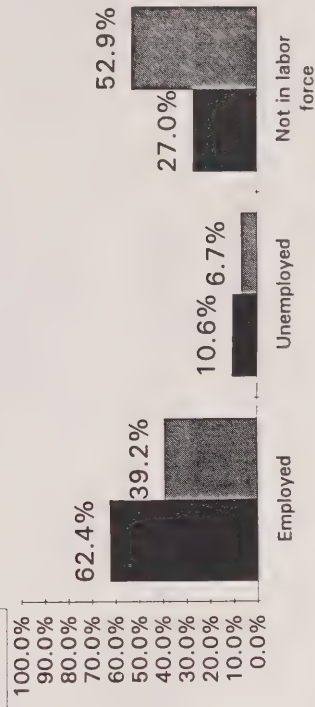
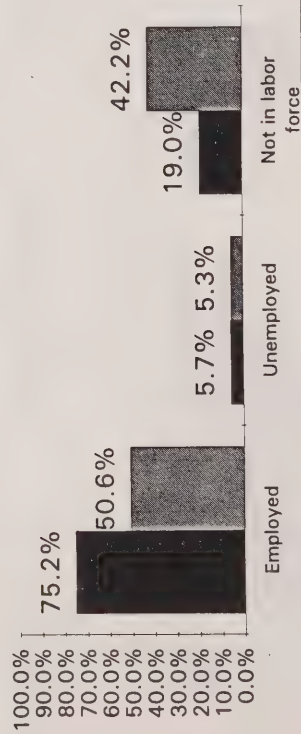


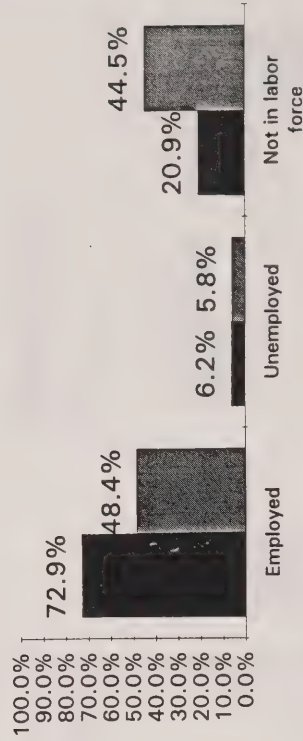
Chart 13 (Page 3 of 4)

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada, the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)

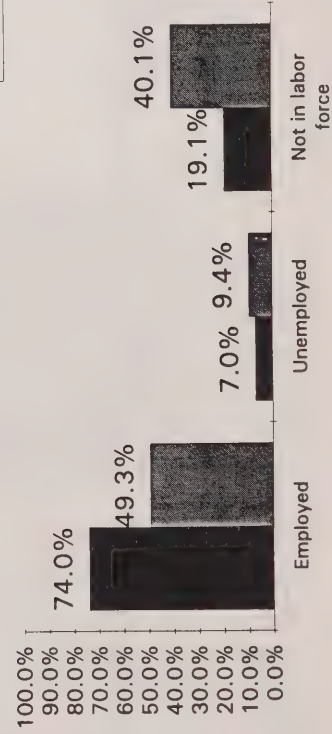
Manitoba



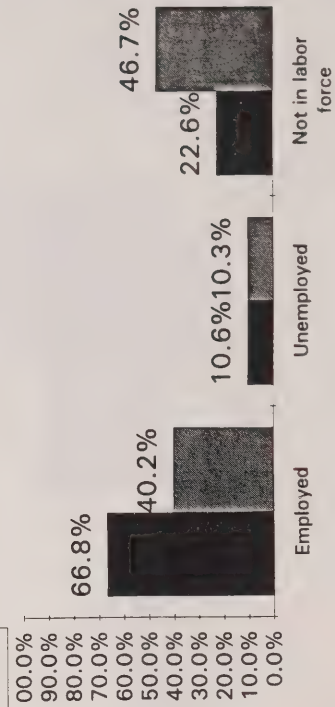
Saskatchewan



Alberta



British Columbia



■ Non-disabled

■ Disabled

Chart 13 (Page 4 of 4)

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada, the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)

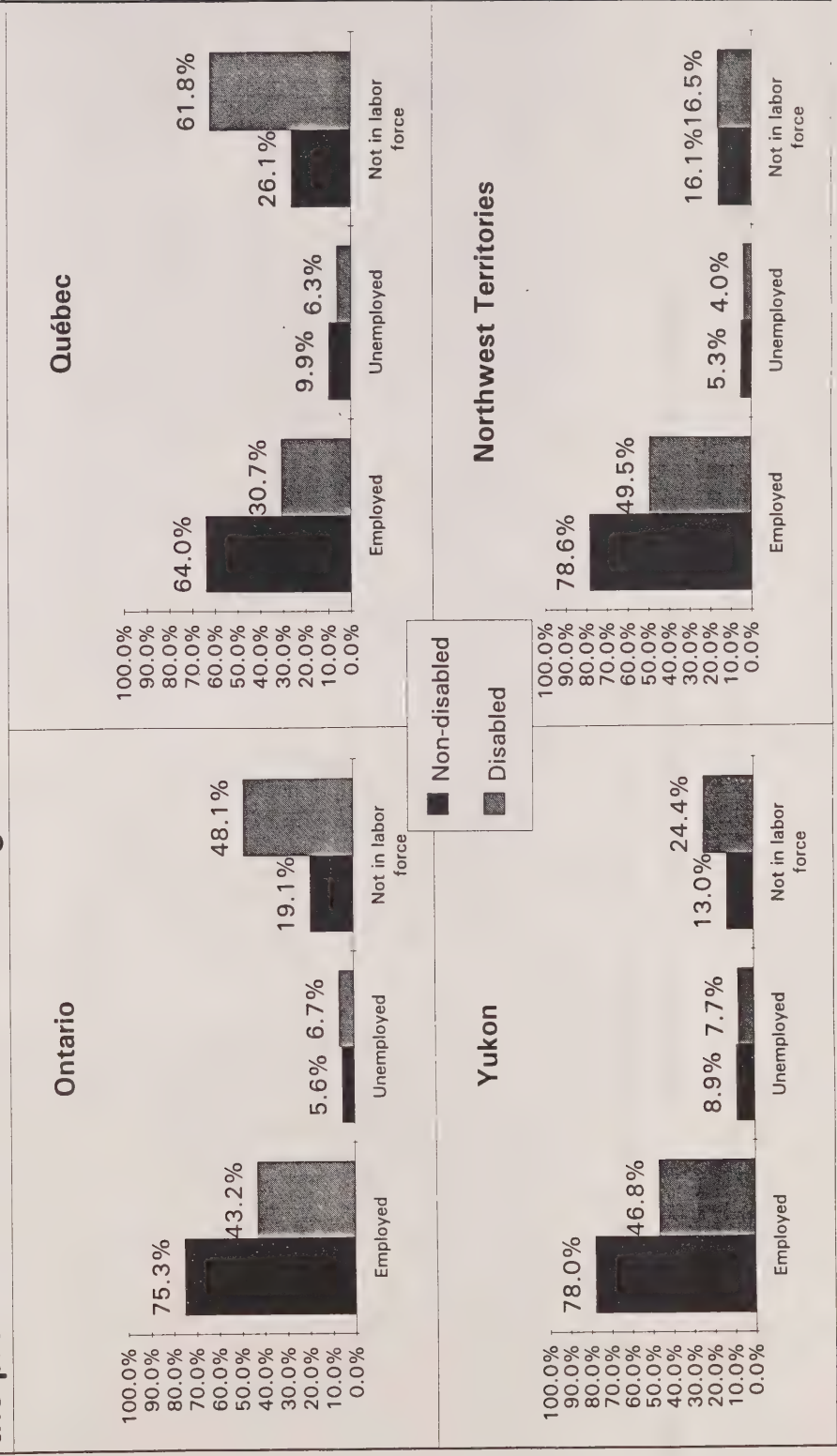


Table 13 (Page 1 of 2)

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada, the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)

PROVINCE/ TERRITORY		LABOR FORCE STATUS							
		Employed		Unemployed		Not in labor force		Not stated	
Newfoundland	Disabled	10,656	27.3%	4,167	10.7%	23,854	61.0%	428	1.1%
	Non-disabled	171,363	52.8%	53,915	16.6%	99,246	30.6%	0	0.0%
Prince Edward Island	Disabled	3,648	41.2%	726	8.2%	4,361	49.3%	117	1.3%
	Non-disabled	47,899	66.9%	8,827	12.3%	14,926	20.8%	0	0.0%
Nova Scotia	Disabled	31,655	39.2%	5,427	6.7%	42,756	52.9%	910	1.1%
	Non-disabled	307,933	62.4%	52,380	10.6%	133,086	27.0%	0	0.0%
New Brunswick	Disabled	19,453	33.7%	3,997	6.9%	33,987	58.9%	280	0.5%
	Non-disabled	259,208	63.8%	47,056	11.6%	100,249	24.7%	0	0.0%
Quebec	Disabled	120,315	30.7%	24,538	6.3%	242,351	61.8%	4,954	1.3%
	Non-disabled	2,613,513	64.0%	405,485	9.9%	1,067,828	26.1%	0	0.0%
Ontario	Disabled	291,025	43.2%	44,861	6.7%	324,567	48.1%	13,874	2.1%
	Non-disabled	4,150,495	75.3%	307,885	5.6%	1,052,860	19.1%	0	0.0%
Manitoba	Disabled	39,374	50.6%	4,148	5.3%	32,835	42.2%	1,424	1.8%
	Non-disabled	443,960	75.2%	33,727	5.7%	112,365	19.0%	0	0.0%
Saskatchewan	Disabled	32,013	48.4%	3,807	5.8%	29,474	44.5%	893	1.4%
	Non-disabled	405,546	72.9%	34,469	6.2%	116,061	20.9%	0	0.0%

Table 13 (Page 2 of 2)

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada, the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)

PROVINCE/ TERRITORY		LABOR FORCE STATUS					
		Employed		Unemployed		Not in labor force	Not stated
Alberta	Disabled	76,697	49.3%	14,697	9.4%	62,439	1,892
	Non-disabled	1,065,599	74.0%	100,109	7.0%	274,637	0
British Columbia	Disabled	84,845	40.2%	21,835	10.3%	98,621	5,849
	Non-disabled	1,139,557	66.8%	108,170	10.6%	385,580	0
Yukon	Disabled	585	46.8%	96	7.7%	305	264
	Non-disabled	11,846	78.0%	1,353	8.9%	1,979	0
Northwest Territories	Disabled	1,304	49.5%	106	4.0%	435	790
	Non-disabled	23,845	78.6%	1,596	5.3%	4,899	0
National totals	Disabled	711,572	40.3%	128,406	7.3%	895,985	31,676
	Non-disabled	10,640,763	69.9%	1,226,972	8.1%	3,363,716	0

Comment 13

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for Canada, the provinces and the territories (Ages 15 to 64)

Participation in the labor force (being employed, unemployed or not in the labor force) varies between provinces and territories and with the national rate. At the national level, and in every province and territory, the employment rate for people with disabilities is consistently lower than it is for non-disabled people, and the percentage of people with disabilities who are not in the labor force is constantly higher.

Chart 14 (Page 1 of 2)

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for 8 major Canadian cities (Ages 15 to 64)

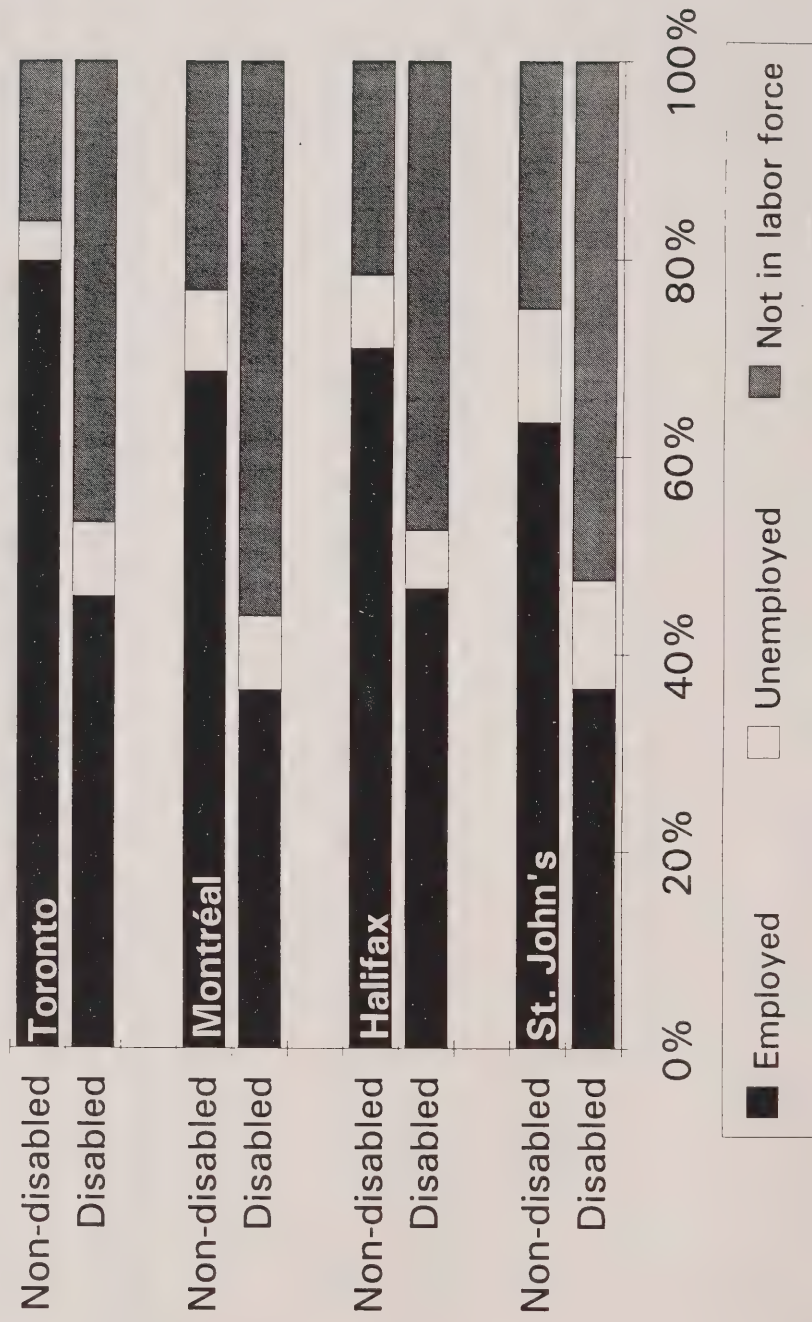
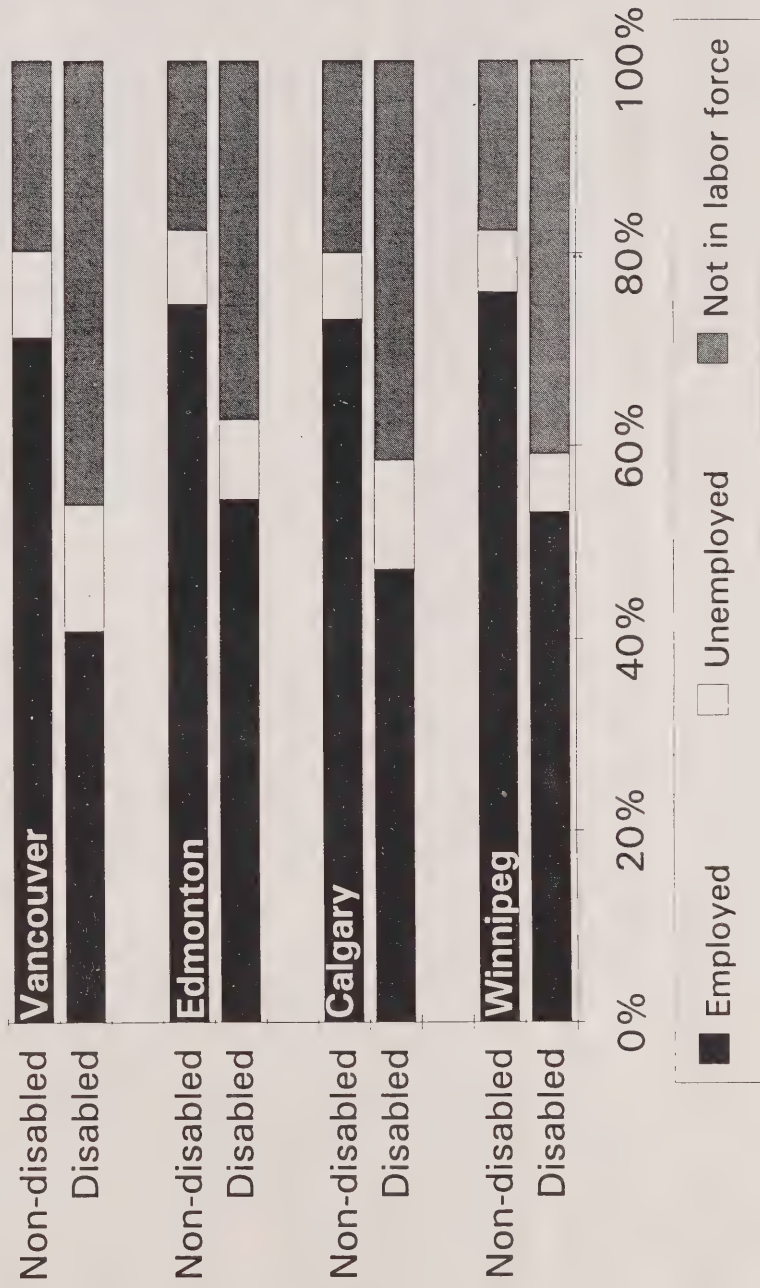


Chart 14 (Page 2 of 2)

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for 8 major Canadian cities (Ages 15 to 64)



CITY	LABOR FORCE STATUS								
		Employed		Unemployed		Not in labor force	TOTAL		
St. John's	Disabled	3,273	36.6%	983	11.0%	4,695	52.5%	8,951	100.0%
	Non-disabled	59,717	63.5%	10,770	11.5%	23,543	25.0%	94,030	100.0%
Halifax	Disabled	8,987	46.7%	1,132	5.9%	9,141	47.5%	19,260	100.0%
	Non-disabled	110,510	71.0%	11,608	7.5%	33,635	21.6%	155,753	100.0%
Montréal	Disabled	60,915	36.4%	12,520	7.5%	94,015	56.1%	167,450	100.0%
	Non-disabled	1,347,530	68.6%	161,592	8.2%	456,105	23.2%	1,965,227	100.0%
Toronto	Disabled	102,257	45.8%	16,740	7.5%	104,119	46.7%	223,116	100.0%
	Non-disabled	1,740,037	79.8%	85,992	3.9%	353,429	16.2%	2,179,458	100.0%
Winnipeg	Disabled	25,101	53.2%	2,840	6.0%	19,262	40.8%	47,204	100.0%
	Non-disabled	278,060	76.0%	23,264	6.4%	64,578	17.6%	365,903	100.0%
Calgary	Disabled	17,315	47.2%	4,148	11.3%	15,202	41.5%	36,665	100.0%
	Non-disabled	351,816	73.2%	33,059	6.9%	96,020	20.0%	480,895	100.0%
Edmonton	Disabled	30,231	54.4%	4,598	8.3%	20,710	37.3%	55,539	100.0%
	Non-disabled	360,446	74.7%	37,085	7.7%	85,004	17.6%	482,536	100.0%
Vancouver	Disabled	33,241	40.8%	10,642	13.1%	37,528	46.1%	81,410	100.0%
	Non-disabled	541,011	71.3%	67,765	8.9%	150,213	19.8%	758,989	100.0%

CITY	LABOR FORCE STATUS								
		Employed		Unemployed		Not in labor force		TOTAL	
St. John's	Disabled	3,273	36.6%	983	11.0%	4,695	52.5%	8,951	100.0%
	Non-disabled	59,717	63.5%	10,770	11.5%	23,543	25.0%	94,030	100.0%
Halifax	Disabled	8,987	46.7%	1,132	5.9%	9,141	47.5%	19,260	100.0%
	Non-disabled	110,510	71.0%	11,608	7.5%	33,635	21.6%	155,753	100.0%
Montréal	Disabled	60,915	36.4%	12,520	7.5%	94,015	56.1%	167,450	100.0%
	Non-disabled	1,347,530	68.6%	161,592	8.2%	456,105	23.2%	1,965,227	100.0%
Toronto	Disabled	102,257	45.8%	16,740	7.5%	104,119	46.7%	223,116	100.0%
	Non-disabled	1,740,037	79.8%	85,992	3.9%	353,429	16.2%	2,179,458	100.0%
Winnipeg	Disabled	25,101	53.2%	2,840	6.0%	19,262	40.8%	47,204	100.0%
	Non-disabled	278,060	76.0%	23,264	6.4%	64,578	17.6%	365,903	100.0%
Calgary	Disabled	17,315	47.2%	4,148	11.3%	15,202	41.5%	36,665	100.0%
	Non-disabled	351,816	73.2%	33,059	6.9%	96,020	20.0%	480,895	100.0%
Edmonton	Disabled	30,231	54.4%	4,598	8.3%	20,710	37.3%	55,539	100.0%
	Non-disabled	360,446	74.7%	37,085	7.7%	85,004	17.6%	482,536	100.0%
Vancouver	Disabled	33,241	40.8%	10,642	13.1%	37,528	46.1%	81,410	100.0%
	Non-disabled	541,011	71.3%	67,765	8.9%	150,213	19.8%	758,989	100.0%

Comment 14

Labor force status of disabled and non-disabled population for 8 major Canadian cities (Ages 15 to 64)

Just as participation in the labor force varies between provinces and territories, it also varies from one city to another. Consistently, from city to city, the employment rate of persons with disabilities remains lower than for people without disabilities, and the percentage who are 'not in the labor force' remains higher.

Chart 15

Labor force status for the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)

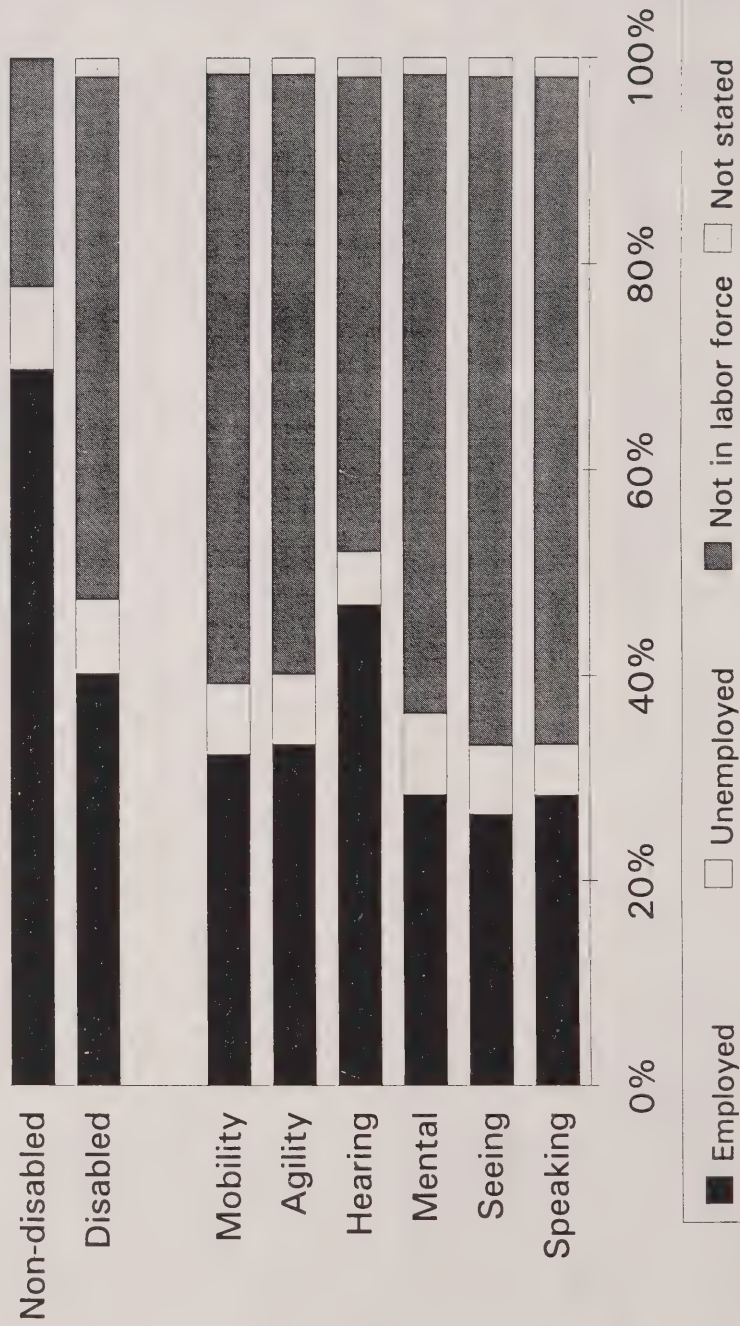


Table 15

**Labor force status for the disabled and non-disabled population
and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)**

DISABILITY TYPE	LABOR FORCE STATUS							
	Employed		Unemployed		Not in labor force		Not stated	
Non-disabled	10,640,763	69.9%	1,226,972	8.1%	3,363,716	22.1%	0	0.0%
Disabled	711,572	40.3%	128,406	7.3%	895,985	50.7%	31,676	1.8%
Mobility	338,747	32.3%	72,594	6.9%	620,018	59.2%	16,479	1.6%
Agility	305,376	33.3%	63,200	6.9%	533,395	58.2%	14,883	1.6%
Mental	140,628	28.4%	39,372	7.9%	307,265	62.0%	8,289	1.7%
Hearing	195,685	46.9%	21,814	5.2%	191,784	46.0%	7,942	1.9%
Seeing	54,084	26.5%	13,761	6.7%	132,703	64.9%	3,823	1.9%
Speaking	30,373	28.3%	5,319	5.0%	69,470	64.8%	2,036	1.9%
Unknown	85,270	57.3%	12,359	8.3%	50,113	33.7%	1,099	.7%

Comment 15

Labor force status for the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)

A number of factors influence the employment rate of persons with disabilities, including gender, age and level of education. Disability type also influences participation in the labor force. People with hearing disabilities have the highest employment rate, while those with seeing disabilities have the lowest.

To a lesser extent, the severity of the disability also influences employment rates (not shown)

Chart 16a

Median total income in 1985 of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 and over)

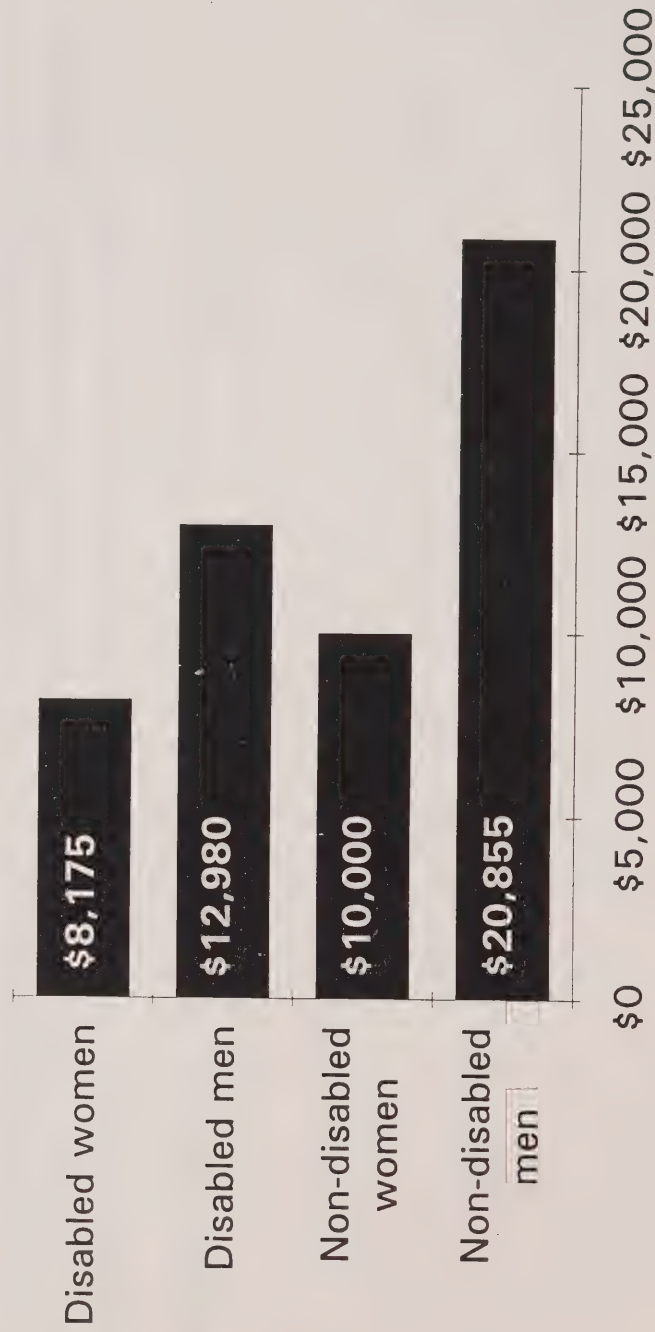


Chart 16b

Median employment income in 1985 of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

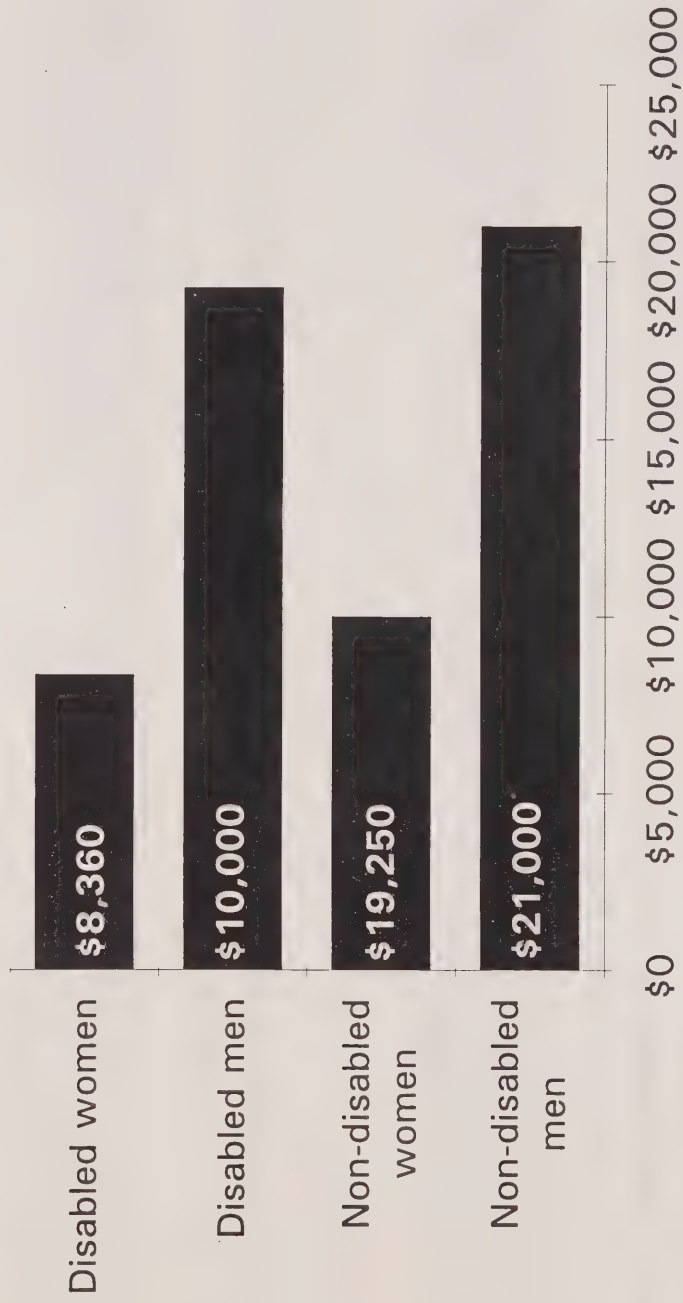


Table 16a

Median total income in 1985 of disabled men, disabled women, non-disabled men and non-disabled women (Ages 15 and over)				
(Estimates from the 1985 fiscal year)	DISABLED WOMEN	DISABLED MEN	NON-DISABLED WOMEN	NON-DISABLED MEN
	\$8,175	\$12,980	\$10,000	\$20,855
MEDIAN TOTAL INCOME				

Table 16b

Median employment income in 1985 of disabled men, disabled women, non-disabled men and non-disabled women (Ages 15 to 64)				
(Estimates from the 1985 fiscal year)	DISABLED WOMEN	DISABLED MEN	NON-DISABLED WOMEN	NON-DISABLED MEN
	\$8,360	\$19,250	\$10,000	\$21,000
MEDIAN EMPLOYMENT INCOME				

Comment 16

Median total income includes employment income, pension income, insurance benefits, income received through rent, and other sources. Considering the different levels of income for the four groups illustrated, gender appears to be more strongly related to earnings than disability status.

Chart 17

Employment income in 1985 of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

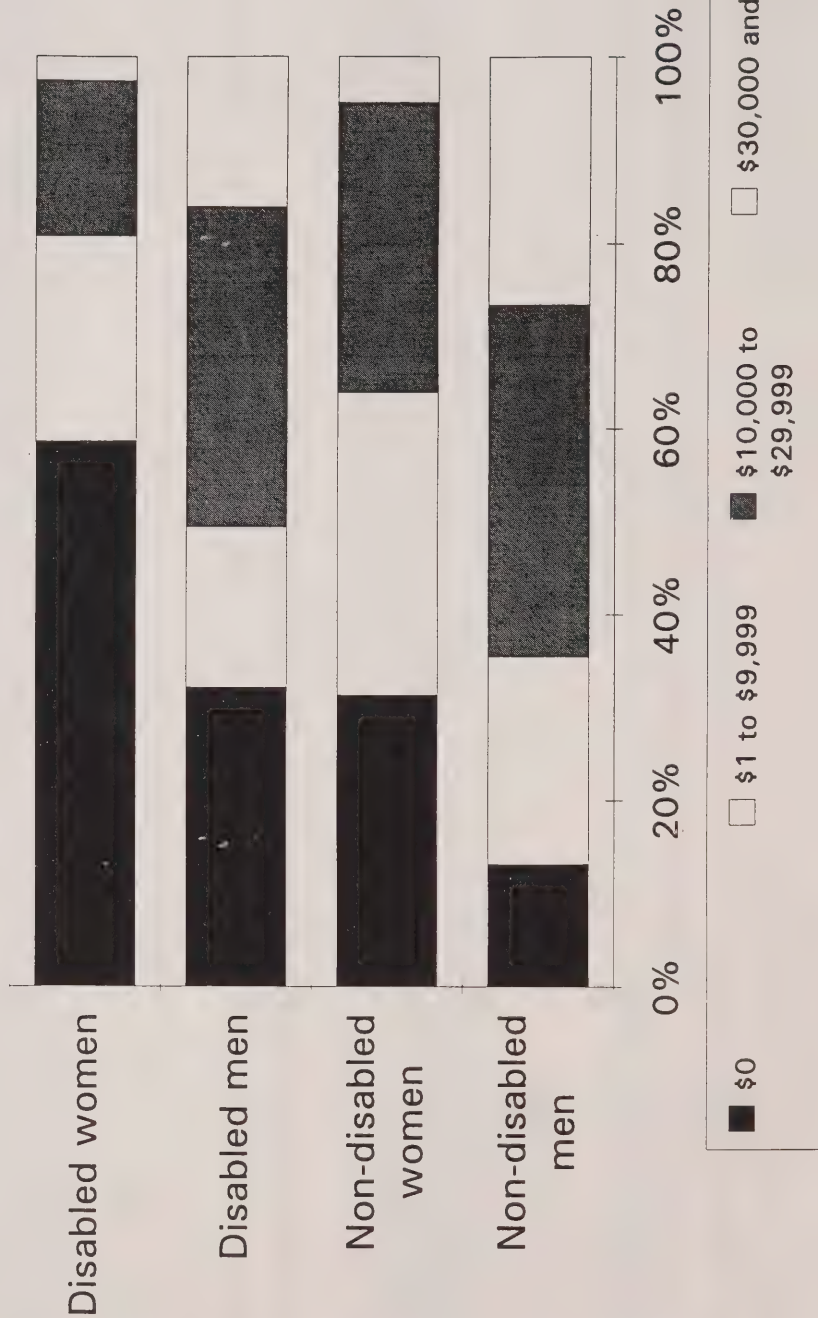


Table 17

Employment income in 1985 of disabled women, disabled men, non-disabled women and non-disabled men (Ages 15 to 64)

DISABILITY TYPE	EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1985				
	\$0	\$1 to \$9,999	\$10,000 to \$29,999	\$30,000 and over	
Non-disabled men	1,001,613	1,687,965	2,863,839	2,012,402	26.6%
Non-disabled women	2,399,340	2,498,494	2,385,047	382,752	5.0%
Disabled men	314,842	169,323	248,406	156,107	17.6%
Disabled women	515,088	195,774	145,253	22,834	2.6%

Comment 17

Women with and without disabilities are concentrated in the low earnings category. While, men, with and without disabilities are concentrated in the high income groups.

Chart 18

Employment income in 1985 of the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)

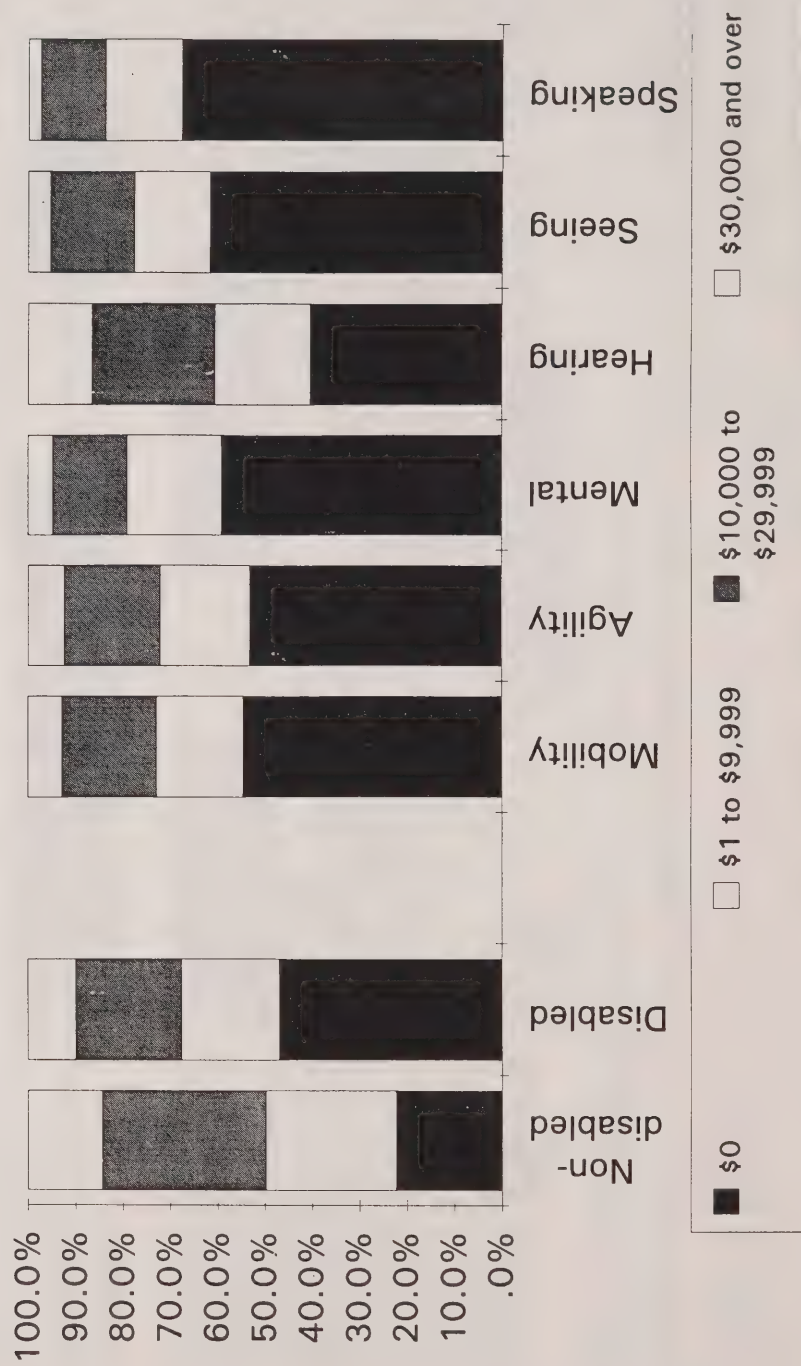


Table 18

Employment income in 1985 of the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)

DISABILITY TYPE	EMPLOYMENT INCOME IN 1985 (Estimate)							
	\$0		\$1 to \$9,999		\$10,000 to \$29,999		\$30,000 and over	
Non-disabled	3,400,952	22.3%	4,186,459	27.5%	5,248,886	34.5%	2,395,154	15.7%
Disabled	829,940	47.0%	365,098	20.7%	393,659	22.3%	178,942	10.1%
Mobility	572,137	54.6%	191,423	18.3%	208,923	19.9%	75,355	7.2%
Agility	487,366	53.2%	173,592	18.9%	185,336	20.2%	70,560	7.7%
Mental	293,074	59.1%	99,047	20.0%	77,698	15.7%	25,735	5.2%
Hearing	168,374	40.4%	84,344	20.2%	108,072	25.9%	56,434	13.5%
Seeing	125,883	61.6%	32,766	16.0%	36,141	17.7%	9,580	4.7%
Speaking	72,466	67.6%	17,330	16.2%	14,534	13.6%	2,868	2.7%
Unknown	44,649	30.0%	38,510	25.9%	40,724	27.4%	24,959	16.8%

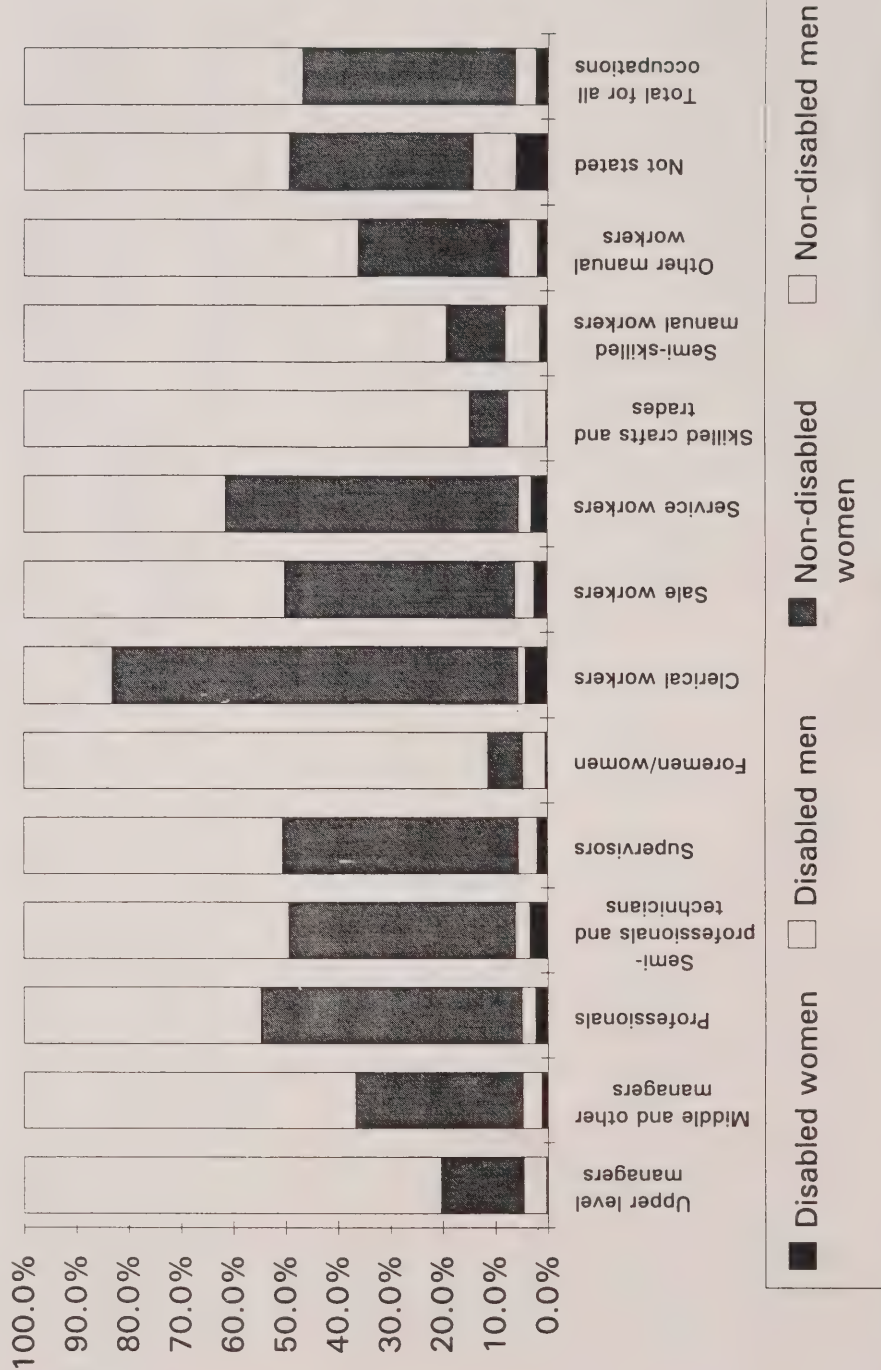
Comment 18

Employment income in 1985 of the disabled and non-disabled population and for different disability types (Ages 15 to 64)

Disabled people in general earned less in the 1985 fiscal year than non-disabled people. Among persons with disabilities there was also a variation in earnings between people with different disability types. For example, approximately 40% of people with hearing disabilities had employment incomes over \$10,000 in 1985, compared to only 16% of people with speaking disabilities.

Chart 19

Distribution by gender and disability status for different occupations (Ages 15 to 64)



Distribution by gender and disability status for different occupations (Ages 15 to 64)

OCCUPATION	DISABLED WOMEN		DISABLED MEN		NON-DISABLED WOMEN		NON-DISABLED MEN		TOTAL	
Upper level managers	605	0.3%	8,130	4.3%	29,535	15.7%	150,060	79.7%	188,330	100.0%
	9,995	1.2%	31,240	3.7%	271,905	31.8%	541,470	63.4%	854,610	100.0%
	34,605	2.4%	37,595	2.6%	726,315	49.8%	661,375	45.3%	1,459,890	100.0%
	17,710	3.4%	14,305	2.7%	224,485	43.1%	264,010	50.7%	520,510	100.0%
Supervisors	6,450	2.0%	11,270	3.5%	143,195	44.9%	157,990	49.5%	318,905	100.0%
Foremen/women	1,500	0.4%	15,130	4.3%	22,880	6.5%	312,550	88.8%	352,060	100.0%
Clerical workers	79,325	4.2%	26,130	1.4%	1,462,255	77.5%	319,360	16.9%	1,887,070	100.0%
Sale workers	23,650	2.5%	33,685	3.6%	411,205	44.0%	466,770	49.9%	935,310	100.0%
Service workers	31,950	3.1%	24,365	2.4%	578,790	55.9%	399,585	38.6%	1,034,690	100.0%
Skilled crafts and trades	2,940	0.3%	66,715	7.2%	67,720	7.3%	791,605	85.2%	928,980	100.0%
Semi-skilled manual worker	15,375	1.5%	66,835	6.5%	114,595	11.2%	829,255	80.8%	1,026,060	100.0%
Other manual workers	30,025	1.9%	86,180	5.4%	458,960	28.8%	1,019,480	63.9%	1,594,645	100.0%
Not stated	15,395	6.1%	20,460	8.1%	87,965	35.0%	127,440	50.7%	251,260	100.0%
Total for all occupations	269,530	2.4%	442,030	3.9%	4,599,795	40.5%	6,040,950	53.2%	11,352,305	100.0%

Comment 19

Distribution by gender and disability status for different occupations (Ages 15 to 64)

People with disabilities are neither over nor under represented in any given occupation. There is no typical occupation for persons with disabilities. For people with and without disabilities alike, it is gender that determines an individual's occupation.

Chart 20a

**Activities for which women with disabilities require some level of assistance
(Ages 15 and over)**

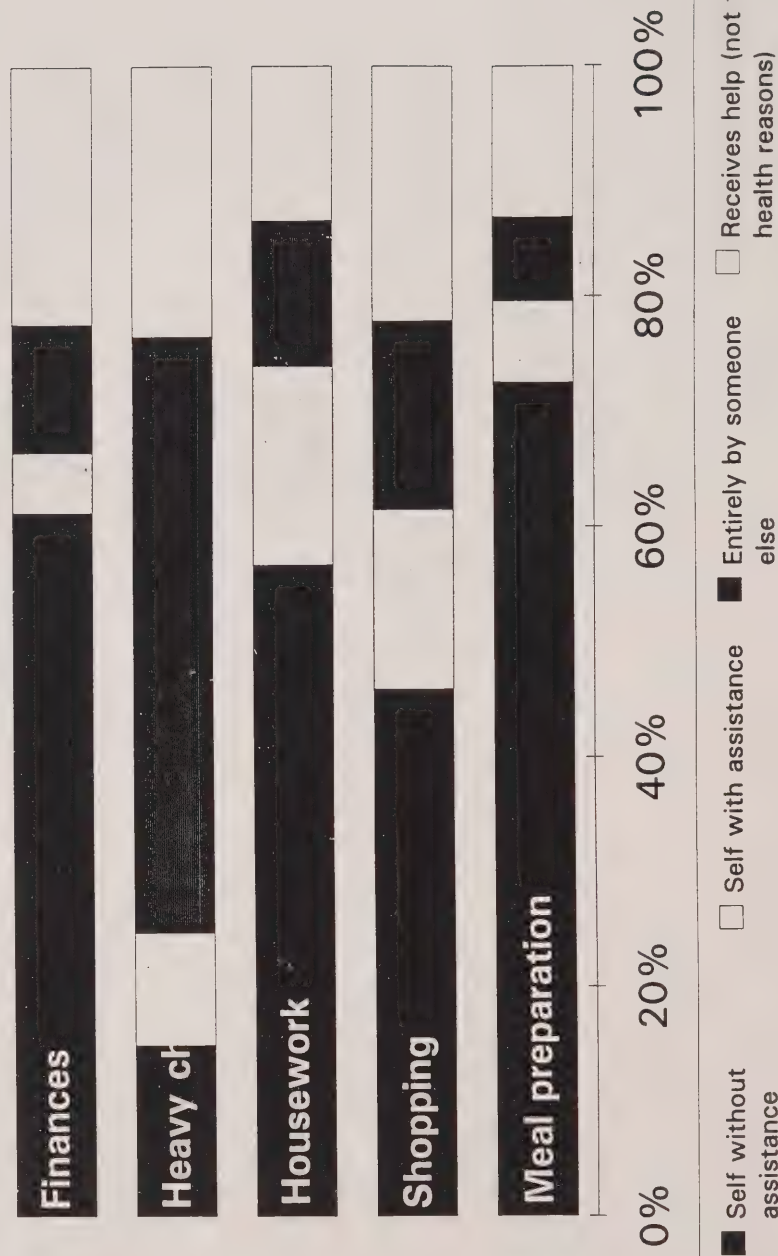


Chart 20b

**Activities for which men with disabilities require some level of assistance
(Ages 15 and over)**

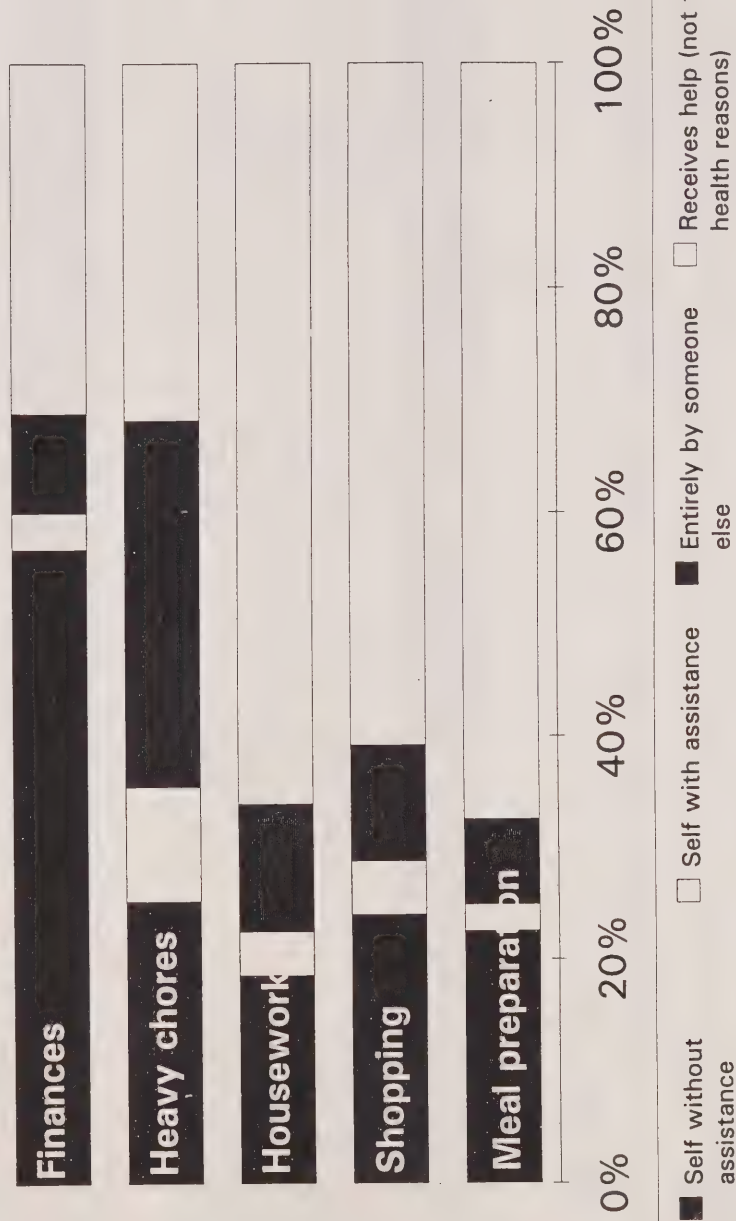


Table 20

**Activities for which people with disabilities require some level of assistance
(Ages 15 and over)**

Disabled women

ACTIVITY	Self without assistance	Self with assistance	Entirely by someone else	Receives help not for health reasons
Meal preparation	72.5%	7.1%	7.3%	13.1%
Shopping	45.9%	15.6%	16.4%	22.1%
Housework	56.7%	17.2%	12.8%	13.3%
Heavy chores	14.9%	9.8%	51.7%	23.5%
Finances	61.3%	5.2%	11.2%	22.4%

Disabled men

ACTIVITY	Self without assistance	Self with assistance	Entirely by someone else	Receives help not for health reasons
Meal preparation	22.6%	2.4%	7.6%	67.4%
Shopping	24.1%	4.8%	10.4%	60.8%
Housework	18.6%	3.9%	11.5%	66.0%
Heavy chores	25.3%	10.3%	32.6%	31.8%
Finances	56.8%	3.2%	8.8%	31.2%

Section 2 - Bibliography

EDUCATION

- Berkell, Diane E. & James M. Brown. — Transition from School to Work for Persons with Disabilities.
— New York : Logman, 1989. — ISBN 0-8013-0228-5
- Brunet, Mathias. — «L'intégration scolaire des élèves handicapés : un dossier épineux» — La Presse.
— (le 9 mai 1992)
- Department of the Secretary of State of Canada. — Federal Provincial Support to Post-Secondary Education in Canada - A Report to Parliament, 1990-91 = Aide fédérale et provinciale à l'enseignement postsecondaire au Canada - Un rapport au Parlement, 1990-91. — Ottawa : Secretary of State, 1992. — ISBN 0841-4934
- Département du Secrétariat d'État du Canada. — Aide fédérale et provinciale à l'enseignement postsecondaire au Canada - Un rapport au Parlement, 1990-91. = Federal Provincial Support to Post-Secondary Education in Canada - A Report to Parliament, 1990-91 — Ottawa : Secrétariat d'État, 1992. — ISBN 0841-4934
- Profile of Higher Education in Canada, 1988-89. = Profil de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada, 1988-89. — Ottawa : Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, 1991. — ISBN 0-6625-6702-1
- Profil de l'enseignement supérieur au Canada, 1988-89 = Profile of Higher Education in Canada, 1988-89. — Ottawa : Département du Secrétariat d'État du Canada, 1991. — ISBN 0-6625-6702-1

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Leclerc, Chantal. — Reception and integration of persons with disabilities at the college level. — Direction générale de l'enseignement collégial, 1992.
- Louis Harris & Associates. — The ICD Survey III : A Report Card on Special Education. — International Center for the Disabled in Cooperation with the National Council on Disability, 1989.
- Profiles of Students with Disabilities at Post-Secondary Institutions in Canada. — Ottawa : National Educational Association of Disabled Students, 1991. — ISBN 0-9693-3094-4
- The Resource Directory of Disabled Student Services at Canadian Universities and Colleges. Ottawa : National Educational Association of Disabled Students, 1991.
- L'intégration scolaire - apprendre avec mes amis. — [Québec] : Service des communications de l'Office des personnes handicapées du Québec, c1991. — ISBN 2-5502-1686-5
- Ross, David P. and Shillington, E. Richard. — An Economic Profile of Persons with Disabilities in Canada = Profil économique des personnes ayant des incapacités au Canada. — Ottawa, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, 1990.
- Ross, David P. et Shillington, E. Richard. — Profil économique des personnes ayant des incapacités au Canada = An Economic Profile of Persons with Disabilities in Canada. — Ottawa, Département du Secrétaire d'État du Canada, 1990.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- The Health and Activity Limitations Survey - 1986 [Microdata files] = L'Enquête sur la santé et les limitations d'activités : [Microbase de données]. — Ottawa : Statistics Canada, 1986.
- L'Enquête sur la santé et les limitations d'activités : [Microbase de données] = The Health and Activity Limitations Survey - 1986 [Microdata files]. — Ottawa : Statistique Canada, 1986.
- The Health and Activity Limitations Survey - 1986 : User's Guide = L'Enquête sur la santé et les limitations d'activités : guide de l'utilisateur. — Ottawa : Statistics Canada, 1986. — Cat. no. : CS82-602S.
- L'Enquête sur la santé et les limitations d'activités : guide de l'utilisateur = The Health and Activity Limitations Survey - 1986 : User's Guide. — Ottawa : Statistique Canada, 1986. — No. de cat. : CS82-602S.
- Stimpson, Liz. — «Backdoors and Freight Elevators : Disabled Women's Education» — Women's Education des femmes. — Vol. 8, nos. 3/4 (Winter 1992). — P. 40-42
- Tousignant, Jacques. — Les personnes handicapées inscrites dans les universités québécoises - situation et perspectives. — Direction générale de l'enseignement et de la recherche universitaires, 1989.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

EMPLOYMENT

- Aumont, Jean-Pierre. — «Devenir travailleur» — le Goéland. — Vol. 8, n. 1. (Octobre 1990). — P. 21-23
- Brunet, Anne-Marie. — Les personnes ayant une déficience intellectuelle et le travail : revue de littérature. — [Drummondville, Québec] : Office des Personnes Handicapées du Québec, (July 1985). — 136 pages.
- Brunet, Mathias. — «Percevoir le marché du travail, un défi de taille» — La Presse. — (Le 11 mai 1992).
- Innovation and Jobs in Canada : A Research Report Prepared for the Economic Council of Canada
= Innovations, emplois, adaptations : Un rapport de recherche préparé pour le Conseil
Économique du Canada — Ottawa : Economic Council of Canada, 1987. — ISBN 0-6601-2506-4. — P. 145-156
- Innovations, emplois, adaptations : Un rapport de recherche préparé pour le Conseil Économique du Canada = Innovation and Jobs in Canada : A Research Report Prepared for the Economic Council of Canada. — Ottawa : Conseil économique du Canada, 1987. — ISBN 0-6601-2506-4. — P. 145-156
- Willing To Work... Together - Final Report of the Study Group on Employment and Disability. — [Toronto] : Coalition of Provincial Organizations of the Handicapped (COPHO) and the National Anti-Poverty Organization (NAPO), (September 1991).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- S'entendre pour agir : intégration économique des personnes handicapées = A consensus for action : the economic integration of disabled persons. — Ottawa : Comité permanent des droits de la personne et de la condition des personnes handicapées, (juin 1990) — 52 pages
- A consensus for action : the economic integration of disabled persons = S'entendre pour agir : intégration économique des personnes handicapées. — Ottawa : Standing Committee on Human Rights and the Status of Disabled Persons (June 1990) — 52 pages
- Législation relative à la réadaptation des personnes handicapées dans 13 états membres du Conseil de l'Europe = Legislation on the rehabilitation of disabled people in 13 members states of the Council of Europe. — élaborée par le Comité pour la réadaptation et le réemploi des invalides (Accord partiel dans le domaine social et de la santé publique). — Strasbourg : Conseil de l'Europe, 1988. — 297 pages
- Legislation on the rehabilitation of disabled people in 13 members states of the Council of Europe = Législation relative à la réadaptation des personnes handicapées dans 13 états membres du Conseil de l'Europe. — elaborated by the Committee on the Rehabilitation and Integration of People with Disabilities (Partial Agreement in the Social and Public Health Field). — Strasbourg : Council of Europe, 1988. — [297 pages]
- Di Giovanni, Jerome. — Handicap situations, systematic discrimination and employment equity = Situations de handicaps, discrimination systématique et équité en matière d'emploi. — (October 1990).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Di Giovanni, Jerome. — Situations de handicaps, discrimination systémique et équité en matière d'emploi = Handicap situations, systematic discrimination and employment equity. — (octobre 1990).
- Effective Re-Integration Strategies for the 90s - the role of employers, unions, government and consumers in partnership. — Disabled Forestry Foundation of Canada, (May 1991).
- Echenberg, Havi. — «Income Programs with a Human Face?» — Entourage. — Vol. 4, No. 3, (Summer 1989). — ISSN 0829-8815. — P. 5-6
- Epstein Associates Inc. — Disability and Work : A review of the literature. — Winnipeg, (June 1988). — 206 pages
- Comprehensive Disability Income Security Reform. — Prepared by the Roeher Institute, Project Director : Marcia H. Rioux, Principal Researcher : Leon Muszynski, Advisors : Cameron Crawford and Michel Bach. — [Toronto] : G. Allan Roeher Institute. (March 1992).
- Hahn, Harlan. — «Civil Rights for Disabled Americans : The Foundation of a Political Agenda» — Images of the Disabled. — Edited by Gartner and Joe. — New York : Praeger Publishers, c1988-89. — P. 182-183.
- Employment policies for people with disabilities. — Canada : Health and Welfare Canada and Employment and Immigration Canada, 1989. — 47 pages

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Kirsh, Sharon. — UNEMPLOYMENT : Its Impact on Body and Soul. — Toronto : Canadian Mental Health Association, 1992.
- McLoughlin, Caven S. et al. — Getting Employed Staying Employed - Job Development and Training for Persons with Severe Handicaps. — Baltimore : Paul H. Brookes Publishing, 1987.
- Negotiating Employment Equity : A Policy Paper. — National Union of Provincial Government Employees, (June 1990).
- A part égale, un défi pour tout le monde = On equal terms: the social integration of handicapped persons, a challenge for everyone, the overall perspective. — Drummondville : Office des Personnes Handicapées du Québec, 1984.
- On equal terms: the social integration of handicapped persons, a challenge for everyone, the overall perspective = A part égale, un défi pour tout le monde — Drummondville : Office des Personnes Handicapées du Québec, 1984.
- Workable : Fulfilling the Potential of People with Disabilities. — Ontario Advisory Council for Disabled Persons, (June 1990). — ISBN 0-7729-6867-5
- Perrin, Burt. — Approches novatrices en matière d'emploi pour les personnes handicapées = Innovative approaches to employment for persons with disabilities. — préparé pour le Programme de participation des personnes handicapées, Département du Secrétariat d'État du Canada, (juillet 1987).

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Perrin, Burt. — Innovative approaches to employment for persons with disabilities = Approches novatrices en matière d'emploi pour les personnes handicapées. — Prepared for the Disabled Persons Participation Program, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, (July 1987)
- Rodier, Alain. — «Dossier Travail : Une question de rentabilité; Plan d'embauche : 5 000 emplois plus tard» — L'intégration. — Vol. 1, No. 2, (novembre 1990). Pages 2 et 3.
- Ross, David P. and Shillington, E. Richard. — An Economic Profile of Persons with Disabilities in Canada = Profil économique des personnes ayant des incapacités au Canada. — Ottawa, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, 1990.
- Ross, David P. et Shillington, E. Richard. — Profil économique des personnes ayant des incapacités au Canada = An Economic Profile of Persons with Disabilities in Canada. — Ottawa, Département du Secrétariat d'État du Canada, 1990.
- «Perspectives on Employment Equity : Disabled People for Employment equity» — Canadian Business Review. — Vol.18, No. 2, (Summer 1991). — P. 30-32
- «Special Employment Issue» — COMPASS. — Vol. 2, Issue 7. — [Toronto]: Coalition of Provincial Organizations of the Handicapped (COPHO), (November 1990).
- Out of the Job Market : A National Crisis. — Washington, D.C.: President's Committee on Employment of People with Disabilities, 1986.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

United Way of the Lower Mainland, Labour Participation Advisory Committee on the Disabled. — Building Bridges : a resource for the employment of people with disabilities. — Vancouver : United Way of the Lower Mainland, 1991.

Wehman, Paul and Kregal, John. — Supported Employment for Persons with Disabilities - Focus on Excellence. — New York : Human Sciences Press, 1989.

Zdriluk et al. — Les effets des tendances dans le monde du travail sur l'emploi pour les Canadiens handicapés. — Ottawa : Programme de participation des personnes handicapées, Département du Secrétariat d'État du Canada, (avril 1989). 96 pages

WOMEN WITH DISABILITIES

Brodsky, Gwen and Day, Shelagy. — Canadian Charter of Equality Rights for Women: One Step Forward or Two-Steps Back? = La Charte canadienne et les droits des femmes : progrès ou recul?. — Ottawa : Canadian Advisory Council on the Status of Women, 1989. — ISBN 0-6621-7011-3

Brodsky, Gwen et Day, Shelagy. — La Charte canadienne et les droits des femmes : progrès ou recul? = Canadian Charter of Equality Rights for Women: One Step Forward or Two-Steps Back?. — Ottawa : Conseil consultatif canadien sur le statut de la femme, 1989. — ISBN 0-6621-7011-3

Browne, Susan E., et al. — With the Power of Each Breath - A Disabled Women's Anthology. — Pittsburg : Cleis Press, 1985. — ISBN 0-9394-1606-9 (pbk)

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Women and Disability Research Forum = Colloque sur la recherche au sujet de la condition des femmes handicapées. — Ottawa : Status of Disabled Persons Secretariat, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, 1988.

Colloque sur la recherche au sujet de la condition des femmes handicapées = The Women and Disability Research Forum. — Ottawa : Secrétariat à la conditions des personnes handicapées, Département du Secrétariat d'État Canada, 1988.

Towards Equality for Women. — [Ottawa] : Status of Women Canada, 1979.

Four Discussion Papers on New Reproductive Technologies = Quatre documents de discussion sur les nouvelles techniques de reproduction. — Winnipeg : Canadian Disability Rights Council and Disabled Women's Network Canada (DAWN), 1990.

Quatre documents de discussion sur les nouvelles techniques de reproduction = Four Discussion Papers on New Reproductive Technologies. — Winnipeg : Conseil Canadien des droits de personnes handicapées et Disabled Women's Network Canada (DAWN), 1990.

Breaking the Silence. — Edited by April D'Aubin. — [Toronto] : Coalition of Provincial Organizations of the Handicapped (COPOH), 1988.

The proceedings of COPOH's Workshop on Disabled Women's Issues. — Edited by April D'Aubin. — [Toronto] : Coalition of Provincial Organizations of the Handicapped (COPOH), 1987.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Women with Disabilities: Documentation Review and Annotated Bibliography. — Ottawa : Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, 1991.
- Eichler, Margrit. — Nonsexist Research Methods - A Practical Guide. — New York : Routledge, 1991. — ISBN 0-0449-7044-7 (bond), ISBN 0-4159-0605-9 (pbk)
- Women with Disabilities - Essays in Psychology, Culture, and Politics. — Edited by Michelle Fine and Adrienne Asch. — Philadelphia : Temple University Press, 1988. — ISBN 0-8772-2474-9
- Lonsdale, Susan. — Women and Disability - The Experience of Physical Disability Among Women. — London : Macmillan Education, 1990. — ISBN 0-3334-2555-5 (hard), ISBN 0-3334-2667-3 (pbk)
- Ridington, Jill. — Beating the "Odds": Violence and Women with Disabilities. — DisAble Women's Network Canada (DAWN), 1989.
- Ridington, Jill. — Different Therefore Unequal: Employment and Women with Disabilities. — DisAble Women's Network Canada (DAWN), 1989.
- Ridington, Jillian. — The Only Parent in the Neighbourhood: Mothering and Women with Disabilities. — DisAble Women's Network Canada (DAWN), 1989.
- Ridington, Jillian. — Who Do We Think We Are? : Self-Image and Women with Disabilities. — [Vancouver]: DisAble Women's Network Canada (DAWN), 1989.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Ross, David P. and Shillington, E. Richard. — An Economic Profile of Persons with Disabilities in Canada = Profil économique des personnes ayant des incapacités au Canada. — Ottawa, Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, 1990.
- Ross, David P. et Shillington, E. Richard. — Profil économique des personnes ayant des incapacités au Canada = An Economic Profile of Persons with Disabilities in Canada. — Ottawa, Département du Secrétaire d'État du Canada, 1990.
- The Health and Activity Limitations Survey - 1986 [Microdata files] = L'Enquête sur la santé et les limitations d'activités : [Microbase de données]. — Ottawa : Statistics Canada, 1986.
- L'Enquête sur la santé et les limitations d'activités : [Microbase de données] = The Health and Activity Limitations Survey - 1986 [Microdata files]. — Ottawa : Statistique Canada, 1986.
- The Health and Activity Limitations Survey - 1986 : User's Guide = L'Enquête sur la santé et les limitations d'activités : guide de l'utilisateur. — Ottawa : Statistics Canada, 1986. — Cat. no. : CS82-602S.
- L'Enquête sur la santé et les limitations d'activités : guide de l'utilisateur = The Health and Activity Limitations Survey - 1986 : User's Guide. — Ottawa : Statistique Canada, 1986. — No. de cat. : CS82-602S.
- Wright-Felske, Aileen. — Research from the Margins: Issues in Research for and With Women with Disabilities. — Toronto : The Roeher Institute, 1990.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

HOUSING, TRANSPORTATION AND ACCESS TO SERVICES

- Associated Planning Consultants. — Cost and Design of Housing for Disabled Persons Case Studies -Final Report. — [Ottawa] : Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- Modifications for Residential Rehabilitation Assistance Program for Disabled Persons - A Guide for RRAP Delivery Agents. — [Ottawa] : Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation
- Housing Disabled Persons = Logements pour les handicapés. — [Ottawa] : Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 1990
- Logements pour les handicapés = Housing Disabled Persons. — [Ottawa] : La société centrale d'hypothèques et de logements, 1990
- Maintaining Seniors' Independence - A Guide to Home Adaptations. — [Ottawa] : Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, 1991
- The S.H.A.R.P. Project - SAFE HOMES AND RISK PREVENTION. — Toronto, Ontario : Canadian Rehabilitation Council, 1991.
- «L'Égalité des chances : bilan d'une décennie et perspectives d'avenir» — Rapport de la Comm. — [Montréal] : Confédérations des Organismes Provinciaux de Personnes Handicapées du Québec, c1991.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- ★ Ferguson, Derek. — «TTC making access easier to 21 stops in subway» — The Toronto Star. — (July 16, 1991). — A3
- ★ Fine, Sean. — «Toronto transit plan targets the disabled» — The Globe and Mail. — (July 16, 1991). — A1-A2
- ★ Kelly, Carol. — The Source Book: Architectural Guidelines for Barrier-Free Design. — Toronto : Barrier Free Design Centre, 1987.
- Lord, John and Alison Pedlar. Life in the Community - Four Years After the Closure of an Institution. Kitchener, Ontario : Centre for Research and Education in Human Services, 1990. — ISBN 0-9215-6103-2
- ★ Lytle, Judith. — The Directory of Barrier Free Building Products. — Toronto : Barrier-Free Design Centre, 1991. — second edition.
- ★ Room to Move: Improving access for travellers = Espace à découvrir : améliorer l'accessibilité aux voyageurs. — Ottawa : National Transportation Agency of Canada, 1991.
- Espace à découvrir : améliorer l'accessibilité aux voyageurs = Room to Move: Improving access for travellers. — Ottawa : Agence du transport national du Canada, 1991.
- Ontario Human Rights Commission. — Guideline for Assessing Accommodation Requirements for Persons with Disabilities. — Toronto : Government of Ontario, Ministry of Citizenship, 1989.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Rodier, Alain. — «Dossier Ressources Résidentielles : Pour une meilleure qualité de vie» —
Intégration. — Vol. 2, N. 4, (juillet 1991). — Pages 3-10.
- Rodriguez, Luis. — Housing Choices for Canadians with Disabilities. — [Ottawa] : Canada Mortgage
and Housing Corporation, 1992.
- Ross, David P. and Shillington, E. Richard. — An Economic Profile of Persons with Disabilities in
Canada = Profil économique des personnes ayant des incapacités au Canada. — Ottawa,
Department of the Secretary of State of Canada, 1990.
- Ross, David P. et Shillington, E. Richard. — Profil économique des personnes ayant des incapacités
au Canada = An Economic Profile of Persons with Disabilities in Canada. — Ottawa,
Département du Secrétaire d'État du Canada, 1990.
- Smith, Trevor. — Disability and Transportation in Canada - The Market. — Ottawa : Transport
Canada, Transportation Development Centre
- Stanley, Shelagh. — «Barrier-Free Living - 25 Improvements for Your Home» — Select Homes and
Food. — (February 1992). — P. 27-34
- The Health and Activity Limitations Survey - 1986 [Microdata files] = L'Enquête sur la santé et les
limitations d'activités : [Microbase de données]. — Ottawa : Statistics Canada, 1986.
- L'Enquête sur la santé et les limitations d'activités : [Microbase de données] = The Health and Activity
Limitations Survey - 1986 [Microdata files]. — Ottawa : Statistique Canada, 1986.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

The Health and Activity Limitations Survey - 1986 : User's Guide = L'Enquête sur la santé et les limitations d'activités : guide de l'utilisateur. — Ottawa : Statistics Canada, 1986. — Cat. no. : CS82-602S.

L'Enquête sur la santé et les limitations d'activités : guide de l'utilisateur = The Health and Activity Limitations Survey - 1986 : User's Guide. — Ottawa : Statistique Canada, 1986. — No. de cat. : CS82-602S.

For more information on housing contact:

THE CANADIAN HOUSING INFORMATION CENTRE

Canada Mortgage and Housing Corporation, National Office, 700 Montreal Road, Ottawa, Ontario, K1A 0P7 — Telephone : (613) 748-2362

INCOME

Beatty, Harry. — Comprehensive Disability Compensation in Ontario : Towards an Agenda. — Rehabilitation International and Rehabilitation Fund, 1987

Berkowitz, Munroe, et al. — Social Security Disability Programs : an International Perspective. — Rehabilitation International and Rehabilitation Fund, 1991

The Economic Costs of Segregating People with a Mental Handicap. — Toronto : Canadian Association for Community Living, 1991.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Torjman, Sherri. — «Income Insecurity: The Disability Income System in Canada» — Perception. — Vol. 13, No. 4.
- Wollock, Stanley. — «Recent Trends in Financing Long-term care» — Health Care Financing Review. — Vol. 10, No. 2, (Winter 1988).

For more information on persons with disabilities in Canada, contact:

THE CANADIAN CLEARINGHOUSE ON DISABILITY ISSUES

Department of Human Resources and Labour Canada

Suite 100, 25 Eddy Street

Hull, Quebec

K1A 0M5

Telephone: (819) 994-7514

1 (800) 665-9017

TTY/TDD: 1 (800) 561-9706

Appendices

GLOSSARY

The definitions in this glossary have been taken from the Definitions section of the Statistics Canada Publication entitled "Highlights: Disabled Persons in Canada" (March 1990).

DISABILITY

The Health and Activity Limitations Survey uses the World Health Organization's definition of disability which is "... any restriction or lack (resulting from impairment) of ability to perform any activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being."

Adults are not considered disabled if they use a technical aid and that aid completely eliminates the limitation, e.g., an individual who uses a hearing aid and states that she or he has no limitation when using the aid would not be considered disabled. The concept of time has also been added as an additional parameter - the limitation has to be of a minimum six-month duration, i.e. has lasted or is expected to last six months or more.

LABOR FORCE STATUS

Employed

Refers to persons who, during the week prior to enumeration:

- (a) did any work at all excluding housework or other maintenance or repairs around the home and volunteer work; or
- (b) were absent from their job or business because of own temporary illness or disability, vacation, labor dispute at their place of work, or were absent for other reasons

GLOSSARY

Unemployed

Refers to persons who, during the week prior to enumeration:

- (a) were without work, had actively looked for work in the past four weeks and were available for work; or
- (b) had been on lay-off and expected to return to their job; or
- (c) had definite arrangements to start a new job in four weeks or less.

Not in labor force

Refers to the working age population who, in the week prior to enumeration, were neither employed nor unemployed.

DISABILITY TYPE

Disability type, referred to as 'Nature of Disability' by Statistics Canada, describes the manner in which the individual is disabled and is based upon the respondent's answer to the Activities of Daily Living questions (screening questions). Users would refer to the User's Guide for copies of the survey questionnaires.

A person may have a multiple disability, meaning that he or she has reported a limitation in more than one category for disability type. The categories used for the HALS survey were as follows:

Mobility: limited ability to walk, move from room to room, carry an object for 10 metres, stand for long periods (Screening Questions A8 to A12).

GLOSSARY

Agility: limited in ability to bend, dress or undress oneself, get in and out of bed, cut toe-nails, use fingers to grasp or handle objects, reach, or cut own food (Screening Questions A13 to A19).

Seeing: limited in ability to read ordinary newsprint or to see someone from four metres, even when wearing glasses (Screening Questions A4 and A5).

Hearing: limited in ability to hear what is being said in conversation with one other person or in a group conversation with at least three other people, even when wearing a hearing aid (Screening Questions A1 and A2).

Speaking: limited in the ability to speak and be understood (Screening Question A7).

Mental: limited because of learning disability or emotional or psychiatric disability, or because of developmental delay - called 'Other' in the HALS survey - (Screening Questions A21 to A23).

Unknown: limited, but type not specified (Screening Question A20).

EDUCATION

Level of education, called 'Highest Level of Schooling' by the HALS survey, refers to the highest grade or year of elementary or secondary school attended, or the highest year of university or other non-university completed. University education is considered to be a level above other non-university education. Also, the attainment of a degree, certificate or diploma is considered to be at a higher level than years completed or attended without an educational qualification.

THE HEALTH AND ACTIVITY LIMITATIONS SURVEY (HALS) - 1986

In response to a recommendation contained in the Obstacles report, the Health and Activity Limitations Survey (HALS) was undertaken as a major initiative in data collection.

The HALS survey sought information from three groups: children under the age of 15 living in households; persons 15 years and over residing in households; and adults with disabilities living in institutions. Together, the Census and HALS data provide the most comprehensive source of information ever available on the subject of disability in Canada.

